IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, HUTCHINSTONE CIRCLE, to which all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,998.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913 5th July.	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE..	6060	MEDINA.....	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA.....	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
*13th "	INDIA..... ...	8000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	.....
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
28th "	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE "A" rate.	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN "A" rate.	RETURN "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 405		891 or 742-8	
" LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'elles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	18 July	26 July	10 Aug.	.....
City of Glasgow	6539	21 "	.....	22 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	12 Aug.	21 "	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 "	.....
City of Poona†....	7467	20 "	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*...	5115	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9000	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	.....
City of Benares	6975	8 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7620	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	.....
New Twin Screw...	9020	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 "	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

PARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles....	653	1,031	480	809
Liverpool	695	957	467	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kola .....1295 Thurs. 10th July. 9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa .....3185 Friday 11th July ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 10th July,
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	" 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	" 21st "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 5th July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on 1913.
Nippon ....6350..		....	8th July.
Cleopatra ...4039..		N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....8000..		G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Madenbad...8000..		....	1st Oct.
Habsburg...3979..		E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz....8000..		G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra..4039..		N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...8000..		....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...3979..		E. Seberich	16th Dec

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
" Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
" London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back " 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
" Trieste or Venice and back " 675
" London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back " 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarron, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts....	5900	..	8th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTELS.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

"ROYAL" EDUCATION

Have parents ever considered how beneficial it would be and how they would contribute to a valuable end if they gave as important a place of honour in the domestic home to the TYPEWRITER as is given to the FAMILY SEWING MACHINE and the FAMILY PIANOFORTE? Unlike the piano, the modern typewriter needs no lessons to insure proficiency, proficiency being a matter of practise only; and how easy this practise for both boys and girls when in possession of a Family Typewriting Machine: A child develops early its powers of observation and interest in its surroundings and also keen aptitude for practise in the field of sport; why should not early practise in the use of the typewriter also be encouraged when the fingers can be schooled into that flexibility which is so essential for rapid operation? "Practise makes the master," and "those will excel who practise well," are common sayings; what better opportunity for growing boys and girls than to acquire this skill on the typewriter as soon as they appreciate the doctrine of self-help which is to prepare them for the responsibilities of later life. An experienced educationalist in India has laid stress on the fact that "the present day efficiency is unattainable where modern education is neglected," and that, "tradition handed down from times, widely different from our own, are valid only as inspirations to the efforts which the exigencies of the age incessantly and imperatively demand." The use of the typewriter is not the least important of our modern educational requirements. To effect with rapidity, accuracy and distinctness by typewritten language, the interchange of thoughts or opinions, is in itself an education which cannot be disregarded. To be able to operate on a typewriter has now become a necessity to every man and woman; to the man or woman of means it may be a pastime but a pastime of distinct and serious utility, especially to those who actively engage in social or philanthropic work, which in India calls for many workers and many reports. It is then that the possession of a typewriter may be regarded as indispensable. This of course is quite different to the boy or girl who has to work for a living, particularly to the girl who knows that whether she marries or not she should acquire, in addition to other scholastic attainments, a knowledge of typewriting which will be found of inestimable value to her and will enable her to take her place with credit in the ranks of women workers as a clerk, shorthand typist, librarian, in secretarial work, medicine, nursing, etc. in all of which branches a knowledge of the typewriter is of the greatest value.

Become a ROYALIST and send for "ROYAL" Literature with complete description of the various models of ROYAL TYPEWRITERS. "The best built typewriters in the world."

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1082 of 1912.

SITARAM MAHIDUTT SHROFF, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant and Broker, residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

PERAJI MALOOJI, of Bombay, Dakshni Hindu Inhabitant, a building contractor, residing at Parel outside the Fort..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 9th day of June, 1913, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the following poperty.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house in the course of construction and to be hereafter completed thereon and also together with the buildings materials for the time being lying thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 387 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127, Survey No. 842, and New Survey No. 7285, and bounded as follows;— that is to say on or towards the east by the property of the Mortgagor known as plot No. C, on or towards the West by the property of the Mortgagor known as plot E, on or towards the North by the property of Byramjee Pallonjee Elavia and known as plot A and on or towards the South by Khetwadi Main Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under D. Ward No. 1896, Street No. 169, 171, Ward No. 1897 (1), Street No. 2 Ward No. 1897 (2), Street No 2 A.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 28th day of July, 1913, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 28th day of June, 1913.

H. H. WADIA.
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOSEPH GODWIN, LATE OF BOMBAY, A EUROPEAN THEATRICAL ARTIST DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estate are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. At the expiration of one month from this date, the assets of the estate will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 12th day of June, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

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WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and cupboards, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, blackwood mirrored wardrobe, meatsafes, teakwood cushion seats, hat-stands, wall brackets, glass screens, dressing, washhand and writing tables, phonographs, iron safes etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.

Property of a European gentleman.—1 Siddeley 12 h.-p. four forward gears and reverse. Double ignition, high tension magnets and battery and coil, electric head light, gas lamp and oil lamps, stepney wheel, double glass screen, extra air inlet, side entrance, cape cart hood and side curtains, 810 by 90 tyres, in thorough going order. Has often done trip to Mahableshwar and negotiated the ghats without the slightest difficulty. A very staunch strong car always ready for work and keeps in order.

Property of another European gentleman:—1 single cylinder, 6 h.-p. Humberett motor car. 2 seated with hood lamps, etc

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of assorted and choice Fancy Japanese Goods, suitable or presentation.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Bank concerned in the shop next to the Paper Currency Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, the remaining of the consignment of 129 cases Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan, ex. S. S. "Penang Maru," consisting of Awata and Satsuma and Kutani vases, jardineer, cores, flowerpots, umbrellastands, buckets, tea sets, plaques, bowls, tobacco boxes, silk cushions, covers, cotton kimonos, shirts, silk table and piano covers, kakimonos, brocades, silk art works, brassware and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentations and too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1913.

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Compass prismatic, levels, dumpy, instrument boxes, colar boxes, staves, drawing boards, chains measures, steel crowbars, powrahs, baskets iron, hammers sledge, gas fittings lamps, pyres inner tubes for motors, tanks iron, iron-racks, wooden cases, drums, lead, lawn mowers, wooden cases, wooden windows, doors, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned stores on MONDAY, the 7th July, 1913, at 1-30 p.m., in the Compound of the Public Work Department, store room, situated at the Marzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

Also other stores such as, pipes cast iron, bolts, tiles angles, trusses iron, sockets zinc, black paint, rivets, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction. the abovementioned Stores, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, 1913, at 4 p.m., at Mazgaon, next door to the Compound of Bombay Tramway Electric Workshop.

The conditions of the sale that full amount to be paid immediately, as the lots are knocked down.

Further particulars and conditions of sales, apply to the Undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 5th July 1913.

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No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned —
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1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 pair of black waler mares, 6 years 15-3, both go well in double harness.
1 rubber-tyred shigram with a grey Arab horse and a set of harness.
1 handsome strong single seated brougham by Lucas of London with a Arab horse and harness.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,825 tons, Captain F. Tantgen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via East African ports, with a general cargo and 13 cabin and 67 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with Mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3,186 tons, Captain G. Ranchi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and 41 cabin and 22 deck passengers.

The steamer Rutherglen, 2,742 tons, Captain W. Gay, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Madras, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sangola 3,348 tons Captain C. Scott, sailed yesterday for Negapatam with ballast.

The steamer Yeddo, 2,958 tons Captain D. A. Gardiner will sail to-day for New, York, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain H. Co's F. Owen will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain J. H. Hill, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast,

The steamer C. Radcliffe, 3,675 tons, Captain M. Mathias, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesborough with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thurday, 3rd July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin..Comdr Henley ... ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge..Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 4.

Aviemoor.....2383 Koepodi.....T Jeewandas
Blake .....2396 Hill.....W A & G & Co
Baron Balfour ...2552 Symond ... ..K N & Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Clan Sinclair...3291 Smith .....J Finlay & Co
Canara...3389 Dogge .....M M and Co
Delta.....4780 Martin .....P & O Co
Ekbatana.....860 Krzen .....W & A G & Co
Galavale .....2441 Secary..... A Yule & Co
Helios ...860 Knudsen... ..F F Campbell & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes ..... T M & Co
Kola.....510 Minnett ....M M & Co
Konig.....3176 Coltz.....A S & Co
Kybfels.....3169 Frisina.....W & A G & Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Morocco.....2476 Pickering.....J Finlay & Co
Miramichi ..2350 Chisholm .....
Markgraf.....2325 Tantzen ..... S& Co
Nyanza...2642 Meallister .....
Neidenfels...3286 Hickel...W and A G and Co
Obra .....352 Renwick ....M M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Romera.....3159 Burns...W and A G and Co
Saaed..... ..157 Bonsfield ..Arab Strs Ld
Virawa.....2176 Owen ....M M & Co
Salient .....2449 West Cott .....S Smid & Co
Sicilia .....3186 Ranchi ....R Line
Taiybee .....2041 Kass .....A M Jeewanjee
Ville-de-Oran .....3094 Masson ..... f M & Co
Vorwaerts...3729 Cianak ....A L S N Co
Umta.....3492 Babb ....M M & Co
Khosron .....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Salsette...2392 Vine ..Aden ...5-7 ...P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens	3511	Knant	Liverpool	7-7	K N and Co
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller	.....	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	5-7	J Finlay and Co
D&E City of Lahore	4171	McFee	Karachi	7-7	K N & Co
H Mansiri	2048	Gore	Jeddah	1-7	T M & Co
K City of Agra	3096	Buck	Marseilles	8-7	K Nixon and Co
M Mabronda	4921	Armstrong	London	10-7	K N and Co
N Carthusian	2576	Davies	.....		J F & Co
O Yeddo	2958	Gardiner	New York	6-7	S N and Co
P Clan Macfarlane	3107	Swanston	Madras	7-7	J F & Co
Q Elmmoor	2290	Williamson	A'werp	13-7	W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Rutherglen	2742	Gay	Madras	5-7 K N and Co
2	Circassia	4815	Osborne	Liverpool	10-7 W & A G & Co
3	Sangola	3349	Scott	Negapatam	4-7 M M and Co
4	Schwarzenfels	2143	Ketsevich	Marseilles	12-7 W & A G & Co
5	Llanderindo	2441	Parker	J M and Co	
6	Rotenfels	3590	Goose	Hamburg	8-7 W & A G & Co
7	Nippon	4015	Santonbia	Trieste	8-7 A L S N Co
8	Radcliffe	3675	Mathews	Hull	3-7 T M & Co
9	Shinyo Maru	3634	Okhuma	Kobe	16-7 N Y Kaisha
10 & 11	Chupra	3854	McFadyn	A'werp	16-7 M M & Co
12 & 13	Himalaya	3700	Evans	London	P & O Co
15	Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Marseilles	15-7 J F and Co
16	Luzon Maru	2938	Yamamota	Kobe	6-7 O S Kaisha

H W P D

Kaveri .....553 Mahomed .....Bo S N Co
Saraswati .....443 Ebrahim .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Markgraf	Tantzen	Durban, June 7
	Delta	Martin	Aden, June 29
	Sicilia	Ranchi	Genoa, June 17

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Linga	Butler	Karachi
	Elswick Hall	Berlin	Port Said
	Sangola	Scott	Negapatam

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Virawa, Owen for Calcutta.
" Blake, Hill for Calcutta.
" Yeddo, Gardiner for New York.
" Rutherglen, Gay for Calcutta.
" C. Radcliffe, Mathias for Middlesbrough.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Delta for China.
" Markgra for Durban, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's s s Sardegna from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 3rd instant and the same Company's steamer Ischia left Hongkong for Bombay on the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s.—52 bales wool, D Nanjee ; 27 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 40 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 56 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s.—2,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 480 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s.—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s.—25 casks goat skins, E N Stein 6 bales cotton and woolen carpets, A Laduck; 2 bales cotton and woolen carpets, H G Mahomed and Sons ; 118 cwts mica, Towner Jones and Co; 1,140 cwts cotton seed oil cake, Indian cotton Oil Co.

Mahronda s.—1,130 cwts cotton seed oil cake, Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR HULL.

Llandrindod s.—10,000 cwts cotton seed and 10,000 cwts castor seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,320 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Romera s.—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Romera s.—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ville de Oran s.—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikmnoor s.—220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Ekbatana s—300 bales hemp K Reeve and Co; 123 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, V Esmail and Co; 4,002 cwts castorseed, J M Billimoria and Co.

Chupra s—660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 8,008 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 215 bales hemp K Reeve and Co.

Rotenfels s—1 bale cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,716 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 48 bales Hemp, E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts poppyseed. K Devchand and Co.

FOR PORT SAID for orders.

City of Agra s—5,492 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Lazon Maru s—267 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Shinyo Maru s—20 rolls coirs mats A Allarakhia and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Shinyo Maru s—20 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 4.

Steamer Clan Sinchara from Manchester Agents J Finlay and Co ; 160 cases 18,427 cases bricks, 9 casks tiles, 70 drums bleaching powder, 1 case cement, 110 drums caustic soda, 120 cases sulphuric acid, 150 bags soda, 98 kegs, soda crystal, 1 case clocks, 25 casks, gum, 66 cases bottles, 200 boxes window glass, 22 cases nails, 137 bundle buckets, 5 cases lampware, 24 casks 130 drums 43 barrel oil, 4 casks, red oil, 7 casks 33 barrels lubricating oil, 10 drums cylinder oil, 15 drums turbine oil, 120 cases wine, 145 cases spirits, 5 cases rum, 549 cases 6 hhd. 3 cask 1 qr. cask whisky, 12 cases oil varnish, 5 cases locks, 31 coils 2 cases rope, 20 drums grease, 51 cases biscuit 100 kegs, 12 casks white lead, 2,850 kegs 24 cask 10 cases paint and colour, 397 bales, 27 cases paper, 109 barrels 25 remlets 179 casks pitch and tar, 8 barrels 1,101 boxes 3 casks, 97 cases soap, 13 cases soap toilet, 17 tirees wax 1,081 bundles fish-plates, 13 cases umbrellas, 3 bales canvas, 1,599 bales 3,198 cases cottongoods, 88 cases 24 bales cottongoods dyed, 122 cases printed cottongoods, 45 cases bleached 309 cases 422 bales grey cottongoods, 331 cases 319 bales cotton yarn, 4 cases cotton and silk, 15 cases cotton and linnens, 42 cases 47 bales cotton and woolens, 2 cases silk yarn, 5 cases linnens, 74 cases 42 bales woolen goods,

Steamer Miramichi from Calcutta Agents—T Morrison and Co; 5409 tons coal, 40 drums turpentine, 20 casks paint and colour, 110 drums paint and colour, 304 kegs.

Steamer Delta from Aden Agents—P and O S N Co ; 1000 tons coal, 1735 bricks, 1 case mercirised cotton, 1 case paper, 5 cases cigarettes, 3 boxes foldcoins, 1 box gold and silver coins, 45 gold bars, 2 cases specie.

Steamer Neidenfels from New York via Karachi Agents—W and B Graham and Co ; 44 boxes clock, 1 box clock, 6 cases clock, 111 barrels tile, 1 box tiles, 5 cases glass bottles, 820 cases lampware, 60 barrels lampware, 3408 barrels lubricating oil, 60 cases lubricating oil, 25 barrels rosin, 30 barrels grease, 32 cases grease, 847 cases transil oil, 8 cases cement roofing, 137 crates cement roofing, 113 cases paper, 13 cases soap, 202 bales exaust cloves, 78 cases blacklean, 40 kegs paint, 6 case paint, 2 cases cigarettes.

Steamer Nyanze from Bunbury Agents—W and A Graham and Co , 42891 pieces jara timber.

Steamer Markgraf from Durban Agents—A Strandes and Co ; 1 case beer, 2 cases gum, 2 cases shells and lowries, 2 bags shells and lowries, 1 case tortoise shells, 5 bags oil cakes.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

Before the Hon. Sir dinsha D. Davar.

After the disposal of Chamber Matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

815-12—Unwalla Jasraj Foajee vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed and others, Payne.

766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs., Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.

The Aga Khan has arrived in London from Paris and is staying at the Ritz Hotel

The Yuvaraja of Mysore, with the native members of his suite and Mr. Percy Armytage, gentleman usher to the King took luncheon with the Lord Mayor and the lady Mayoress at the Mansion House on June 17.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

PLATT—June 12, at the Yaldens, Tongham, Surrey, the wife of Capt. R. E Platt, late Army Ordnance Dept., of a son.

THOMAS—June 15, at the Cross Roads, Whittington, Lichfield, the wife of Capt. C. H. Thomas, South Staffordshire Regt. of a son.

BAZETT—June 16, at the Rectory, Emsworth, the wife of Capt. Seymour Bazett, Indian Army, Burma Commission, of a daughter.

MCKENZIE—June 13, at 13 Ellington Road, Ramsgate, the wife (nee Nancy Green) of Capt. K. B. McKenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles, of a daughter.

TANDY—June 15, at Stratford-Glenageary, Co. Dublin, Ireland, the wife of Capt. Maurice O'Connor Tandy, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARISON—HODGKIN—June 12, at Richmond-on-Thames, Lancelot, youngest son of the late Major William Thomas Harison, of Sutton Place, near Seaford, Sussex, to Janet, second daughter of the late John Eliot Hodgkin, Esq., of the Woodlands Putney.

HOSKYNS—BLACKLOCK—June 12, at St. Mary's, Banbury, Oswald Peyton Latham, son of Rear-Admiral Hoskyns, C.M.G., M.V.O., of The Brookside, Bedhampton, and Evelyn Mary, daughter of J. Herbert Blacklock, of Overthorpe, Banbury.

SHARPE—BUTLIN—June 10, at Wimborne Minster, Lieut. Philip William Carwithen Sharpe, R.N., his Majesty's ship " St. George," son of the late Vice-Admiral Sharpe and the late Mrs. Sharpe of Monachus House, Hartley Wintney, Hants, to Marianne Rosa Herbert (Molly), daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Wilson G. B. Butlin, of Melbury Lodge, Wimborne.

TUDOR—CRAIGIE—June 12, at Beaconsfield, Rear-Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor Tudor, C.B., director of naval ordnance and torpedoes, to Netta, widow of Admiral R.W. Craigie, of Redcliffe, Beaconsfield.

DEATHS.

COLWELL—June 12, at Claremont Lodge, Southsea, General G. H. T. Colwell, C.B., retired, Royal Marines, aged 71.

HOLME—June 13, at Bournemouth, Col. Francis Usher Holme, V.D., aged 70.

LYNN—June 10, at Evysley, Burledon, Vaughan Goldsmith Lynn, late of Madras aged 52.

PALEY—June 13, at Cantley, Wokingham Lieut.-Col. Raymond South Paley, aged 74.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

DUXBURY.—At Rockcliff, Mussoorie, on the 16th June, the wife of Capt. C. D. Duxbury, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

TUITE DALTON.—At Kasauli Nursing Home, on the 29th of June, the wife of Lt. E. Tuite Dalton, 23rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

DEATHS.

KNYVETT.—At Ranchi, on the 24th June Janet Louisa, widow of the late Mr. A. V. Knyvett, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

MEADOWS.—At Mount Abu, on the 29th June, from enteric, Jeanie, wife of Capt. C. A. G. P. Meadows, 7th D. C. O., Rajputs.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football : Sherwood Foresters vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Co-operage, 5-45.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House 7 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : A man's character may be tested by these three things—wealth, power, and affliction.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day. :—

Characteristique Teddy Bear's Picnic .....Bratton
Overture .....L'Amour au Village .....Bouillon
Valse .....Venus on Earth...Lincke
Song and Choruses from Gaiety Successes.....Godfrey
Intermezzo .....Cupid's Garden ...Eugene
Selection of Scotch Airs .....Myddleton
Japanese Romance .....Poppies .....Moret

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of June 1913, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 9,602 of whom 4,020 were males, 2,938 females, and 2,644 children. The average daily attendance was 320.

A SWIMMER'S FATE.—Khudabux Jumma and Isa Arju, Kalasis employed on board the steamer " Clan Sinclair," went for a swim in the sea on Thursday, and the former has not been seen since. The missing man was not a good swimmer and it is said that he had been warned by the Sarang not to venture in the sea.

THE PETIT MILL STRIKE.—The strikers among the operatives of the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parel-road, are still out and the mill remained closed yesterday as well. Some of the strikers went to see Mr. Petit, one of the agents of the mill, at Wardenroad. Mr. Petit told the men that they were sufficiently well paid at present and would not be given any increase.

THANA LOCAL BOARD.—The following is a list of nominated members of the District Local Board, Thana, for the triennial term commencing from 1st July, 1913. Mr. Shankar Hari Deshmukh, Mr. Abdul Kadir Valad Ibrahim Saheb Chiwne, Mr. B. D. D'Mello, Mr. Manchersha Maneksha Karbhari, Mr. Atmaram Pranjiwandas Shet, Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, and Mr. Narsilal Harilal.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD :—To-day, a conversational meeting of the members of the Brotherhood will be held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.). To-morrow the Senior Class, will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law, will expound " Plato's Phoedrus ". The Junior Class will meet at the Aryan Education Society's Schools, Girgaon, when Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., will conduct the class.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—The following telegram from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy has been received by Dr. William Nunan, M.D., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Centre, St. John Ambulance Association and Corps-Superintendent, Bombay Crops, St. John Ambulance Brigade, in response to a letter of congratulations forwarded by him on behalf of the Bombay Centre and Bombay Corps to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of the auspicious birthday of His Excellency on the 20th ultimo :—"Am directed to convey His Excellency the Viceroy's warm thanks to the Bombay Presidency Centre and Bombay Corps of the Association for their kind letter of congratulations."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA.

Another big drama is down for presentation here to-night. A wealthy German shipbuilder and his wife figure as the prominent characters. The latter, with the help of a young engineer, whom she loves, schemes her husband's ruin and has him thrown into a lunatic asylum. How the hand of avenging justice falls upon these two evil-doers and smites them when they least expect the blow, forms the theme of the whole story which is aptly entitled "Nemesis." the climax is highly exciting,—depicting a terrific struggle on the roof of a moving train between the maddened and infuriated husband and the faithless wife, till finally both of them are dashed to pieces on the rails.

The programme also includes a delightful coloured picture giving some splendid views of the world-renowned Palace of Versailles with its fine gardens and numberless fountains making a most pleasing and charming effect.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The programme for the ensuing week at the Royal Opera House should be by far the strongest yet presented. Two ladies, each of whom is said to have had a distinguished career at Home, have just arrived by the last mail and will take a leading part in the entertainment. Mlle. Benzoni was prima ballerina at the Theatre de l'Opera, Paris, of world-wide repute, and to have performed upon its stage; which fact should be in itself a sufficient testimonial of her ability. Mlle. Dorin, the other arrival must also be a talented performer to judge from the encomiums which have been passed on her dancing at various theatres in Europe, including the well-known Scala Theatre, Milan. In the programme to night these two artistes will join forces in a classical ballett termed " Cete au Famp Tartare " and it is confidently expected that this number will be a revelation in the terpsichorean art in India. From an apparently inexhaustible supply of legendry and Eastern dances, Mlle. Roshanara is providing two more selections. The first an Idol Dance is of mythological extraction its theme being the visitation of the wrath of the gods upon the arrogance of a great Hindu dancer of ancient date. In the second dance " Omar Khayyam " the very name promises a phantasy breathing Oriental poetry and art. It need scarcely be said that these numbers will be original in conception and graceful in execution.

The films shown in the past have scarcely been on a level with the quality of the stage performers. This week a dramatised version of Henri Demesse's famous la Petite Fifi will be shown. It is as thrilling as the novel itself and should prove a feature of absorting interest. Other films, including a "Court Dancer" are also to be displayed. The Jacko view Trio offer fresh entertainment consisting of a Hungarian Gipsy scena representing these nomads at play.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	5	m	0	27 a	29	7
Sun	6	m	0	16	26	10
			1	9 a	29	10
Mon	7	m	1	5	27	1
			1	51 a	29	8
Tues.....	8	m	1	54	27	0
			2	33 a	29	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	5	m	5	23	14	6
			6	31 a	18	1
Sun	6	m	6	10	14	1
			7	14 a	18	
Mon	7	m	6	58	14	11
			7	58 a	17	9
Tues.....	8	m	7	47	15	9
			8	45 a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5 (Saturday)	do 6h. 6m.	do 7h. 20m
6 (Sunday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 20m
7 (Monday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 20m
8 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36-2 m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 11th. 7h. 7-4 m. a. m. ; Full Moon 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a. m. Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. pm.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MURDER OF A GOSWAMI.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, on the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, disposed of the appeal submitted by one Somwarjan Guru Shankergori, a Goswami of Trimbak, in Nasik district, who was charged with murdering a Goswami woman on April 10, 1913. He was tried before Mr. Kirke, Additional Sessions Judge of Nasik, who convicted and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

The story was that the dead body of a Goswami woman was seen floating, face downwards, in a tank adjoining the temple at Trimbak on the morning of April 10. The left foot was tied with a narrow cloth which passed up the back and was fastened to the neck of the deceased. There were wounds on the head and bruises on the body, which gave rise to suipicions of foul play. The body was identified as that of a Goswami woman who had been seen when staying in the house of the accused. When his house was searched the police noticed signs of something, which might be a human body, having been dragged from there across two fields and up to the tank. The accused was found hiding in the temple and stains of blood were noticed on the floor and threshold of the temple-door. The body of the accused was besmeared with ashes and had scratches on his knees and elbow. The cloth round his waist was slightly bloodstained. Medical evidence showed that the deceased was *enciente* and the conclusion arrived at from the evidence was that the deceased had been done to death with blows dealt on her head, and that her body was afterwards thrown into the tank.

The assessors who assisted Mr. Kirke, were of opinion that the accused was guilty.

Mr. Kirke observed that the question of motive in this case belonged to the realm of conjecture. The evidence against the accused was circumstantial and as there were no witnesses to the crime, the Court did not think it proper to inflict the extreme penalty of the law on the prisoner and accordingly sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, after a perusal of the proceedings, rejected the appeal.

PARSI WIFE'S MAINTENANCE.

Bai Gulbai Beheramsha D. Harver filed a suit against her husband, Beheramsha D. Harver, claiming her maintenance and ornaments. The hearing of this suit took place before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, at the High Court.

Mr. N. H. Moos with Mr. Rustom, D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormosji Dinsha and Co., appeared for the defendant.

When the hearing commenced, the point was raised whether the Court had jurisdiction to try the case.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that there was legal obligation on the part of the husband to maintain his wife, who was to go to the Court for relief.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff should furnish proof that she had been turned out by her husband.

Mr. Moos explained that she had been ill-treated by the defendant, and on that ground refused to go to her husband. Counsel further stated that the Chief Matrimonial Court maintenance was granted under sections 33 and 34, and that in the present case there was no obligation on the plaintiff to ask for jurisdiction. If the husband were cured of the disease with which he was suffering from then she would return to him. There was legal obligation to maintain her.

Counsel for the defendant said that the husband was willing to keep her.

After a supplementary written statement had been put in, Mr. Moos asked "Did the defendant persist keeping her back. ?

Mr. Kanga replied that his client did so persist.

Mr. Moos then stated that if a husband turned his wife out according to English law, he was entitled to give her seperate maintenance.

After arguments had been exchanged the Court held that the specification made by the plaintiff in the statement was supported by no proof and the Court therefore had no jurisdaction to try the case.

Some evidence having been recorded as to the ownership of the ornaments, the case was postponed.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SAILING WITHOUT REGULATION LIGHTS.

Two tindals, named Bandu Hari and Pandu Tukaram, were charged by the Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with failing to show the regulation lights on their vessels. The first accused had a very dim light and no screens, and the second, although he had a good light, had provided no screens. Both the accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate fined them Rs. 30 and Rs. 15 respectively.

MILKWOMAN'S THEFT.

A Hindu milkwoman named Nathubai, her two sons named Papa Bhima and Balu Bhima and a daughter named Yesubai, aged eight years, were placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector DeBurgh, charged with the theft of flooring tiles of the value of Rs. 127 from Messrs. Warden and Co., Hammam Street.

There had been constant thefts of tiles from Messrs. Warden and Co.'s stock of tiles during the past two months. Inspector DeBurgh, therefore, posted a constable in plain clothes to watch the firm's premises. The accused woman used to sell milk at a spot close to these premises and it was found that she was responsible for the disappearance of the tiles. She made her children carry them away in the milk-pot. On the 30th of last month the first accused and the last accused (the girl) were caught in the act of carrying away the tiles concealed as described. After this the accuseds' dwelling was searched and a large number of tiles were recovered. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The second accused being only a small boy, was ordered to receive six stripes ; the third accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 50. The last accused (the girl) was warned and discharged.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

7th Sunday after Trinity.—6th July, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Eyre in E. flat, Hymns 183, 528, 526, 202. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in B. flat. Hymns 540, 285, 530. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 8 a. m., Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a. m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-30 a.m., Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church). —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Communion Service. Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar,

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 3. BOMBAY, July 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 11 16		3-16
3 do. Rentes	83 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	87 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	26 15-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	58 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·86 7-8	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 1-2		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 5 00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions...£37,000,000 Dec. £ 1,400,000
Public Deposits. £14,700,000 Dec. £ 3,400,000
Other Deposits...£46,600,000 Inc. £ 5,300,000
Govt. Securities...£12 800,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities.£20,700,000 Inc. £ 4,600,000
Notes and Coin...£35,900,000 Dec. £ 2,300,000

The Bank Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures Barely. Steady.
Manchester Demand improving.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... 17,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·74+0·01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·45 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·43 —05	6·35 —05	6·23 —05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·17 —05	6·11 —05	6·12 —06
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
6·12 —06	6·14 —05	6·15 —05	6·16 —05

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·11, Oct. 11·50.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·14 Oct. 11·52.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Unquoted.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	4,000
" Receipts at " last year...	2 000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" Exports to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·35—10

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·05—13
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·40—11

Advanced on commission house buying and declined late on bearish Government conditions reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 5-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. ... 12 10—02
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·52—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

New Orleans and New York Market closed until Monday.

Washington, July 3.

The United States Department of agriculture in its monthly report on the crop states the average condition of the crop is 81·8 per cent. and that the area planted is estimated at 35,622,000 acres.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2+1-8
Do. Months ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.
Barletto Russo ... Do.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship. ... 51
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs
85 p c ex ship ... 51 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 47 3-8—1-8
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... 43 3-4+3-8
Do. Months— ... July-August.
London—Sellers—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...43 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-17-6+0-0-6 July-Aug.—Hull—Buyers. Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 5-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 8 1-2—1-16d. July-Aug.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 1-2—3-8
Copper Braziers ... £ 78 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 7-8 unchgd.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar
O & F India ... 11 9 3-4
Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5 1-2+1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 7 1-2 unchgd —Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Fair business at steady rates.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 7 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...August.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipment ... }
Java Sugar.—Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [July 4th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bullion	75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
22 Boxes Bullion	2,47,500	do	Supt E & O S.N Co
Sovns ...	1,12,500	do	do
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,22,380	do	M'cantile Bank
13 Boxes Gold Bullion	83,800	do	Chartered Bank
22 Boxes Bullion	14,55,360	do	National Bank
Sovns ...	45,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	47	55,635
G. I. P. Railway...	49	59,369

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd July	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 17th June	6 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened at 1-3 29-32 T. T. 1s. 3 15-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but bills are extremely scarce.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s 4 7-8 d.
Do. do forward	...1s 4 9-32d. September.
Do. do France	... 10 1-4
Do. do Marseilles	...138 1-2
Hongkong 30 days' sight	145 1-4
Shanghai ...	197 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 16 1-8 for Cash and 96 for the settlement and has advanced 1-16 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	3 0
Settlement	... "	96	1 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 7-8 higher for ready at 26 15-16 and 1-16 higher for forward at 27 1-8. New York was 1-8 up at 58 1-4: The local market opened at 68 5-8 for the first settlement and closes unchanged as as under. A small business is reported,

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 9
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereign Gold	... "	15	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	68	10 0
1st Settlement	... "	68	10 0
2nd Settlement	... "	68	11 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	78	0 0
1st Settlement March	... "	78	0 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	1 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs allotments were made of 15 lakhs bills and 5 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 3 15-16 and 1s. 3 31-32, respectively, tenderers receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 26. 30 lakhs and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 20 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 13th June and arrived to-day with the mail of the 20th. June brings £ 10,000 Silver, £180,000 gold and £10,000 Sovereign for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	Nil
Bombay ...	... "	6,00,000
Madras ...	... "	4,40,000
Total...	"	10,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 20th June and comes with the mail of the 27th June brings £210,000 Silver £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	16,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	2,10,000
Madras ...	... "	2,80,000
Total...	"	21 00,000

The steamor which left London on the 27th June and comes with the mail of the 4th July brings £360,000 Silver £150,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	11,90,000
Bombay ...	... "	5,40,000
Madras ...	... "	4,10,000
Total...	"	21,40,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, at compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	35,97,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	2,73,000	.....
Sundries	.....	1,17,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	81,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	7,17,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	1,67,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,16,000	.....
Bullion	.....	29,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	1,81,000
Sundries	49,000	.....
Cash	29,03,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	26,623	17,150	+ 9,473
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 3rd July 1913 ...	2,661,765	2,427,426	+234339
Shipments for the week	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	9,494	8,559	— 6,064
China ...			
Japan ...	33,928	19 33	+ 19,735
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	43,422	27,694	+ 15,728
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 3rd July 1913 ...			
Europe ...	423,98	335,952	+ 87,883
China ...	37,80	34,00	+ 3,5 6
Japan ...	844,144	823,578	+ 70,535
Coast Ports ...	25.752	23,598	+ 1,154
Total...	1,331,470	1,218,158	+163312
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	10,315	10,706	+ 109
China ...			
Japan ...	5,2 :	Nil	+ 5,235
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 21st June 1913, 17,293 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 21st June 1913—9,812 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912	Total same time last year.
Khandeish ...	Bales. 86	Bales. 273,117	Bales. 273,140
Central India, Barsee and Nagur ...	461	119,713	112,595
Berar ...	1,6 1	448,335	538,060
Central Provinces ...	390	2 8,237	358,298
Total Oomras	3,144	1,190,456	1,136,346
Dholleras ...	11,312	28 ,80	30,215
Broach ...	393	291,935	142,519
Dompta and Dharwar ...	5,937	159,255	280,373
Westerns ...	1,31	89,102	
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	475	346,443	124,387
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	2,628	133,985	98,186
Sind ...	263	1 8,470	94,041
Persian ...	16	2,444	4,844
American ...	.....	83,159	205,018
Egyptian ...	144	2,224	1,647
Other sorts...	1	4,737	9,561
Total ...	26,623	2 661,765	2,427,226

a Or 26,902 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	403,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 3rd July, 1913 ...	2,661,765
	3,061,765
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 3rd July, 1913 ...	1,331,470
	1,680,2 5
Less Afloat	16,050
	1,664,245
Less Estimated mill consumption	884,000
	780,245
Less up-country by rail ...	27,105
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 4th July, 1913.	753,140
Difference since last week ...	— 25,416

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

During the early part of the past week fluctuations in the home markets continued. Crop reports were favourable and various estimates of the condition of the crop were received, for the most part ranging from 82 per cent to 85 per cent. The Bureau report to hand this morning gives an average condition of 81.8 per cent, and the acreage of 35,622,000 against last year's revised acreage of 34,766,000 i.e. an increase of about 2 1-2 per cent. The condition is 1.7 per cent. better than last month. The report, though considered bearish in some quarters, has had little effect on the American markets, and it seems unlikely that they will give way much. New York and New Orleans are closed until Monday for holidays (Independence Day.) Taking into consideration the estimates of the condition and increase in acreage received from private sources the Bureau Report appears rather bullish than bearish.

By favour of Messrs. Breul and Co. we give below the condition of the crop for June in each of the individual States, received by cable from Liverpool. Our table also gives the May condition for each State as compared with the June condition :—

State.	Condition May.	Condition June.	Inc. or Dec + or —
North Carolina ...	76	76	unchgd
South " ...	68	73	+ 5
Georgia ...	69	74	+ 5
Florida ...	83	85	+ 2
Alabama ...	75	79	+ 4
Mississippi ...	84	85	+ 1
Louisiana ...	81	81	unchgd
Texas ...	84	86	+ 2
Arkansas ...	85	86	+ 1
Tennessee ...	87	87	unchgd
Oklahoma ...	87	89	+ 2
Missouri ...	90	88	— 2
Virginia ...	81	81	— 2
California ...	96	95	— 1
Average 1913 ...	79·1	81·8	+2·7
" 1912 ...	78 9	80·4	+1 5
" 1911 ...	87·8	88·2	+0 4
" 1910 ...	82·0	80·7	—1·3

From the above it will be seen that South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama show a market improvement. and Texas is doing well.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Aug.	... New position.	12·05	New position.
" Oct.	... 11·45	11·40	— 05
Spot	... 12·40	12·35	— ·05
New Orleans—			
Futures Aug.	... New position.	12·10	New position.
" Oct.	... 11·53	11·52	— 01
Spot	... 12 5-8	12 5-8	
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug.	6·50		
" Sept-Oct.	6·30		
Spot	6·80		

The local market has been quiet during the week and rates for new crop have fluctuated in sympathy with home advices Beyond a small business in "sutas" in the bazaar there has been nothing doing. Speculators are disinclined to operate to any extent either way owing to the uncertainty regarding the future of the home markets. In old crop a small business is reported in Sawginned, Coomptas and Westerns for July delivery.

The market for ready cotton has been dull and the demand throughout the week has been limited. Exporters are doing little and mills are content to pick up any cheap lots offering. Holders are anxious to reduce stocks and have made concessions in some cases to induce business. The enquiry has run on Bengals, Mathias and Khandeish, and Khamgaon Akola styles. Sawginned and Miraj have also found buyers at times. Prices are easier and stocks being large it looks as if we shall see lower rates unless something occurs to induce a better demand.

The weather has been favourable during the past week. Good rain has fallen in the Punjab and United Provinces, while elsewhere there has been a break which has been beneficial for sowing operations. Early sown cotton is doing well and the young plants are flourishing in Beawar, Amraoti Dhulia Jalgaon and Bhavnagar. In Khamgaon sowing is making good progress, as also in Delhi, Broach, and Barsi. Altogether the out look is most encouraging.

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

PRIVATE :—Bureau Report colourless. We do not think the market is likely to give way much at present."

HABERSHAM KING :—"General and well divided rains have fallen in Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, which are beneficial. Since the date to which the Bureau is made up, conditions have shown a steady improvement and the indications point to continued improvement."

A STERN AND CO :—"Bureau 81·8. Acreage 35,622,000. Consider report bullish, but consequent on its coming after advance on New York Journal of Commerce figures it caused reaction. We do not anticipate big fluctuations. Think well of new crop between 6d and 6·05 for moderate profits."

GRUNING AND CO :—"There will be no material change at present."

CHARLES WILLIAMS :—"Bureau bearish. Weather conditions favourable. We have an unfavourable opinion of the market."

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	2 3	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	5	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	2·3	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	277	do

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	267	July
Good M. G. Coomptas ...	277	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	271	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	2 5	do
Good M. G Miraj ...	287	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER —

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 8 000
Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug Sept	Sept.-Oct.
6·41 —02	6·33 —02	6·21 —02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·15 —02	6 11 —02	6 10 —02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.
6·10 —02	6·12 —02	6·13 —02

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady during the past week and the following business is reported :—

MARSEILLES.—250 tons ready at 16s seeds.

LONDON.—300 tons ready at 14s light seeds.

LIVERPOOL.—Ready 300 tons at 15s light seeds.

HAMBURG.—500 tons seeds cotton at 17s 6d ready.

DUNKIRK.—750 tons relets in ready steamer at 14s light seeds, 16s seeds cotton. For August to May about 8,000 tons booked at 14s 6d light seeds, 16s 6d seeds cotton.

HALL.—relets for July about 600 tons at 13s 6d to 14s light seeds. For August 2,000 tons light seeds at 14s.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES.—500 tons monthly January to May at 14s 6d light seeds 15s 6d seeds cotton.

Fixtures. The following are reported to Karachi.

S.S. "Pearlmoor" at 17s. 3d. scale July.

S.S. "Saint Helena" at 17s. 6d. scale July.

S.S. "Sahara" at 16s. 6d. scale August,

S.S. "East Moit" at 17s. 3d. scale, July-August.

The following are rates :—

JULY.

ANTWERP	15s.	17s.	s c.
DUNKIRK	15s. 6d.	" 17s. 6d.	"
HAMBURG	15s. 6d.	" 17s. 6d.	s c.
LONDON	15s.	" 17s.	"
LIVERPOOL	16s.	" 18s.	"
MARSEILLES			
HULL	15s.	"	
TRIESTE VENICE	21s. seeds	22s. cotton	

August 6d. less than July.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	5,037,136	3,352,856
Linseed	2,854,505	2,930,565
Rape, dal ...	8 1,541	882,988
Gingellyseed ...	1,050,800	621,859
Poppyseed	342,850	233,709
Groundnuts ...	764, 44	831,245
Castorseed ...	1,361,221	998,697
Rice.....	2,04 ,512	2,457,073
Myrabollams ...	517,224	724 764
Cottonseed.....	2,617,582	2,380,546
Mowrageed	65,157	17,758
Gram	622,803	991,024
Jowar.....	488,134	661,590
Maize	5,024	364,988
Barley	140,422	14,018*

* Since 1st July.

LINSEED :—

The market has firmed up in sympathy with the better advices from home, and a large business has been done the last day or two. Prices are 3 to 4 annas per cwt, higher on the week both for old and new crop. The tone at the close is firm.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 11 6	B.T.
September ...	" 8 10 3	R.T.
April-May. ...	" 9 1 0	"

RAPESEED :—

The market has been quiet but steady with a small business passing and prices are almost unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 11 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	" 8 14 0	R.T.
" Guzerat	" 8 8 0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market has shown little change during the week and continues quiet with a moderate business passing chiefly in hard kinds.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c. ...	5 3 0	R.T.
" Delhi, Sept ...	5 10 5	"
White Delhi April-May	5 11 6	"
Hard Red 50 p. c. ...	33 8 0	"
" Yellow 50 p. c.	36 0 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

There is little doing in this market but prices are steady.

We quote :

Bold White 85 p c.	Rs. 62	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	" 65	8 0
" Secunderabad	" 63	0 0

CASTORSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 35	0 0

COTTONSEED :—

The market is steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 25	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is quiet and unchanged.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 11	8 0 B.T.

MOWRASEED :—

The market is steady with some business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 15	6 B.T.
Forward	" 8 4	0 R.T.

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	26,623 bales
Wheat ...	...	330,365 cwts
Linseed ...	...	121,279 "
Rapeseed ...	...	19 8 8 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	10,735 "
Poppyseed ...	...	6,143 "
Groundnuts ...	...	6,525 "
Castorseed ...	...	31,816 "
Rice ...	...	48,164 "
Myrabollams...	...	2,859 "
Cottonseed ...	...	32,518 "
Mowraseed ...	...	19,150 "
Gram ...	...	34,159 "
Jowar ...	...	598 "
Maize ...	...	1 3 "
Barley ...	...	8,519 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The tone of the market has been steady during the week and spinners have refused offers at anything below previous rates. A small business has been done in most counts, 10's having been sold at 7 1-8, 12's at 7 7-16, 16's at 7 13-16 and 20's at 8 3-16 to 8 7-16. Sellers of good makes are firm, but buyers are not keen. Yesterday two lines of 1,500 bales and 1,000 bales 10's were placed at 7 1-8 annas.

	bales.
Fortnightly sales from Shanghai.	500
Unsold stock at Shanghai ...	70,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Manchester market has remained quiet but steady during the week, the latest telegrams advising some improvement in the demand. The Bombay market is unchanged and business is dull, and prices are easier.

GREY GOODS :—The market continues very quiet and prices are easier.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues extremely dull and business is very slack.

PRINTS, AND DYED GOODS :—The market still continues very dull. Dealers expect a change for the better after a fortnight, but if it does not come prices are likely to drop considerably, especially as the home market shows a downward tendency.

TURKEY RED PLAINS AND DHOOTIES:—The home market is quiet. The Bombay market is steady with a moderate demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market remains very quiet and we have no change to report.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows a further decline during the week and the latest quotations are £78 and £6,310. This has affected our market very badly and Rupee prices are daily declining.

COAL MARKET.

	Ready.	Forward.
Heilger's Anthracite coal ...	Nil	Rs. 17
" Standard coal ...	Nil	Rs. 17

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand... ...150°		
American	" 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	" 5	2 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	" 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	" 4	14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125°		
American	" 4	14 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ..... 125°	per 2 tins 4	5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ..... 125°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ..125°	per 8 L. gals. " 3	11 0
	per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	" 4	5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week. Business has been active and some rates have fluctuated while others have kept unchanged and steady. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at an about at Rs. 1,705 C.D.; Bank of India's are quite at Rs.69; Indian Specie at Rs. 65½; Bombay Merchants are steady at Rs. 13½; Eastern Banks shares have changed hands at Rs. 86. In press companies Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 140; New Bearas at Rs. 552½; New Mofussils at Rs. 860 to 865. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcockashdown have changed hands at Rs. 153; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have declined to Rs. 630; Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 237½; and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 270; Port Canning and Land Improvement at Rs. 860; Bombay Telephones at Rs. 65½; Treacher's are quite at Rs. 515 C. D.; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 95; Defend shares to Rs. 2 2; and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 173; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 197½ X. D.; and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 174; Tata Hydro Electric Supply ordinary shares during he middle of weak were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 910, and latter or have declined to Rs. 902 1-2, and Preference shares have been put through at Rs. 697 1-2. In Mill Companies Central Indias have improved to Rs. 2,140, for August delivery Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are steady at Rs. 1,490; Crescent's at Rs. 135; Currimbhoy's at Rs. 282 1-2; David's at Rs. 540; Kohinoors at Rs 800; Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,455; Manekji Petit to Rs. 3,160; New Great Eastern are unchanged at Rs. 245; New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,080; Standards have ruled at an about to Rs. 1,445; Swan Mill shares have improved to Rs. 305; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,732 1-2; Empress Mill shares have changed hands at an about to Rs. 145. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 670; Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 595; Amritsar Patti at Rs. 137; Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 133; Central Provinces at Rs. 97; Gujrat Railway at Rs. 121, the rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 3.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	4,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000	do
Exports to Continent ...	4,000	do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·35—10	
Future Cotton at New York August	12·05—1	
Future Cotton at New York October	11·40—11	
Tone Market at closing Spot...	.....	
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....	
Futures closing tone ...	Quiet	

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and advanced on Commission house buying later declined on bearish government condition report.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug.	12·10—1
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·52—4
Futurs closing tone.—	

New Orleans market close till Monday.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	17,000
Egyptian F G. Fair Brown		9·45
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·73
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C Liverpool.		
July-Aug	...	6·41—6
Aug.-Sept	...	6 31—6
Sept.-Oct	...	6·23—5
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·18—5
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·13—5
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·13...5
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·12 6
Feb.-Mch.	...	6·13—3
Mch.-Apl.	...	6·15—5

MANCHESTER, July 3.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm with rather improved enquiry.—Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties—and Grey shirtings medium.

NEW YORK, July 3.

CROP REPORTS.

The United States Census Bureau gives the acreage for cotton states estimated at 336,00,000 acres.

Agricultural Bureau monthly report states average condition of crop as 81·8 per cent.

LONDON, July 3.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn.	Dons. 45 6
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.— Antwerp ...	47 Sellers.
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.— Antwerp ...	43 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady	
Do. Tendency of the Market— do.	
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ..July—	£25 7-6
do Sept-Oct.—	£24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm	
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	... "
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug —Antwerp...	63 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.	
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

SCHEME TO BE ADOPTED IN BOMBAY.

NEW BUILDING AT MATUNGA.

The following Government Resolution regarding the conversion of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, into a Central Technological Institute for the Bombay Presidency, the removal of the Institute to a new site and the appointment of a Committee of Direction for technical education is published for general information:—

"By Government Resolution, dated the 19th October 1912, a Committee consisting of the undermentioned officers and non-officials was appointed to consider and report on the proposals contained in the scheme submitted by the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the systematic organization of technical education in the Bombay Presidency:—(1) Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. (2) The Director of Public Instruction. (3) The Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. (4) The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E. (5) The Principal of the College of Engineering, Poona. (6) The Secretary to Government, Educational Department. The proposals of the Board were briefly.—

(1) that a Central Technological Institute for the Presidency should be established which, as embodying the highest development of technical instruction, would be a model for all the lesser technical institutions in the Bombay Presidency. As a corollary to this proposal it was suggested that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute should be recognized in that position. ;

(2) that the Institute should be granted certain powers of control over the lesser technical institutions of the Presidency, such powers to be delegated to a special committee whose composition was specified, the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute retaining its existing powers in respect of its own institution.

(3) that the courses of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute should be extended so as to enable it to discharge efficiently the obligations entailed upon it by its elevation to the position of Central Technological Institute for the Presidency.

(4) The Institute to be moved from its present cramped site to a new site which would give ample room for expansion.

With reference to the proposal for the removal of the Institute to a more spacious site, the Committee were asked to obtain more accurate information on the following points, viz.—(a) what amount would be realized by the sale of the present site and buildings, (b) what suitable sites were available to which the Institute could be removed, (c) what would be the cost of the buildings, equipment, etc., on the new site (1) if the Institute was to be developed on the existing basis, and (2) if the additional requirements were taken into account on the assumption that the proposed scheme or some modification of it would be adopted.

With regard to the first proposal the Committee, after describing the faults of the existing system of technical education as represented by the several independent technical schools of the mofussil, proceed to state their conclusion that in order to render technical education both practical and popular and to rehabilitate it in the esteem of the employers of labour it is essential to establish a scheme whereby the methods and standards of the minor technical institutions of the Presidency will be systematized and co-ordinated and they themselves brought under the guidance and control of a central authority. They accordingly express concurrence in the proposal that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute should be constituted a Central Institute of Technology for the Bombay Presidency, round which the lesser institutions should be grouped, their courses being so arranged—due regard being had to local circumstances and resources—as to admit of their students proceeding by natural transition to the Central Institute in order to continue their studies in the higher courses there available. The Governor in Council accepts these views and is pleased to direct that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be recognized as the Central Technological Institute for the Bombay Presidency.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION.

As regards the question of the control of the lesser technical schools, the Committee have given consideration to alternative schemes. The former of these contemplated the appointment of an expert Inspector of Technical Education who would act in subordination to the Director of Public Instruction. The objection to which this proposal is open is that it fails to relieve the Director of Public Instruction of the ultimate responsibility for the control of technical education, a responsibility which his increasingly heavy duties in connexion with education proper and his lack of experience of this technical branch render it practically impossible that he should efficiently discharge. In actual practice the immediate responsibility for the control of the whole system of technical education in the Presidency would tend more and more to devolve on the Inspector, and having regard to the wide scope and varied character of the system it is open to question whether this could be regarded as a satisfactory development. In view of these considerations the Committee have pronounced themselves in favour of the second alternative, namely, the constitution of a special body for the direction of technical education which, while distinct from the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, would, by the character of its composition, be in close touch with that body and in a position to benefit by its special knowledge and experience and to secure the advice and assistance of the staff of the institution which it controls. This authority, it is recommended, should be designated the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, and should be composed as follows :—(1) the Director of Public Instruction; (2) the Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ; (3) and (4) to members of the Board elected by that body and nominated by Government ; (5) the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ; (6) the Principal of the Poona College of Engineering.

The inclusion of the last named member is proposed in view of the desirability of associating the Staff of the College of Engineering with the scheme, it being also in contemplation that the apprentice class at the institution should be brought within its scope.

The constitution of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education as above proposed is approved, and the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future the control of the lesser technical institutions of the Presidency should be vested in this Committee whose functions will be :—(1) To regulate the courses and standards of instruction at the several schools and classes under its control with due regard to the individual circumstances of each institution. (2) To arrange for the periodical inspection and examination of such schools and classes as regards their staff, accommodation, equipment, courses and methods of work and the actual work done. (3) To recommend to Government grants-in-aid to such schools and classes. (4) To arrange for the translation into the vernacular of text-books on technical subjects. (5) To determine the conditions under which new schools and classes shall be established by the aid of Government.

At present Government are represented on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute by the Chairman and five members. To make this representation adequate, the Committee recommend the addition of two Government members, thereby raising the total strength of the Board from 16 to 18. This recommendation is accepted.

EXTENSION OF COURSES.

The extension of the courses involves a recuring expenditure of Rs. 37,200 per annum (Rs. 25,200 for additional establishment and Rs. 12,000 for stores and contingencies), and Government are asked not only to bear the whole of this additional expenditure but also to provide the amount of Rs. 17,000 per annum by which the present income of the Institute falls short of the expenditure on its existing scale. In other words it is recommended that the present annual Government grant of Rs. 45,000 to the Institute should be raised to Rs. 1,00,000 (in round figures). Having regard to the highly useful work which the Institute has been doing and the great benefits which may be anticipated from the proposed development of its scope, the Governor in Council is pleased, subject to the understanding stated below, to sanction the additional grant of Rs. 55,000 per annum.

THE NEW SITE.

The last question concerns the removal of the Institute to a new site. The Committee express complete concurrence in the view that the present position of the Institute is unsuitable and that, even as things are, it must be moved to another and more, extensive site. The net amount that will be realized from the sale of the present premises is expected to be about Rs. 10 lakhs. The new site proposed is situated in scheme VI of the City Improvement Trust, about half a mile distant from the Matunga station on the G. I. P. Railway, and will be within easy reach of the mills and other industrial centres of Bombay. The area of the site is 83,000 square yards, and, although this is somewhat more than the 60,000 square yards which the Committee consider to be the minimum area required, it is recommended that, if possible, the whole block should be acquired with a view to future expansion. The new site will cost about 3 3-4 lakhs, and the new buildings (including those required for the extended courses) are estimated to cost about 7 1-4 lakhs. Adding the expenditure on additional equipment, etc. (Rs. 1,52,000,) the total cost of removal is estimated at Rs. 12,53,500. The Governor in Council is in complete accord with the Committee and the Board in their view of the necessity of removal from the existing site and concurs in considering "the proposed site to be the most suitable. He therefore approves generally the scheme of removal recommended by the Committee subject to the submission to Government of the final plans and estimates of the future buildings for approval.

As stated above, the net sale-proceeds of the existing premises will amount to 10 lakhs. The Government of India have made a non-recurring grant of two lakhs for the development of the Institute. Nearly the whole of the non-recurring cost of development and removal will be met from the above two sources, leaving Rs. 53,500 still to be provided, and the Committee recommend that any deficit should be borne by Government. Government are willing to accept this financial responsibility, but only on the understanding that their contribution will not exceed the limit above indicated.

THE DAKORE PILGRIM TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I beg respectfully to invite the attention of the Government and the public to the gross injustice done to the pilgrims by the Dakore Municipal authorities in connection with the levy of the pilgrim tax on the Punam days. A pilgrim, entering the Municipal limits of Dakore, is called upon to pay the pilgrim tax of one anna every time that he enters the town limits. The rules, relating to this tax, provide for exemption from a levy of the said tax a second time on the same Punam day, in case of those persons who "on return journey home by rail are refused admission by the Railway authorities for want of accommodation and have to come back into the town of Dakore, provided that such persons have their own tickets already issued in form A, and also an impression on their palm given by the Municipal servants kept for the purpose at the Nakas".

There is no reason why the said exemption should not be extended to pilgrims going from the town to the station on business or to receive friends at the station. It may be that some pilgrims may put up outside the Municipal limits and go to the town for Darshan more than once in the course of the same on same Punam season. There is no reason why in this case pilgrims, who have already paid the pilgrim tax once, should be called upon to do so as often they have and returned to the Municipal limits in the course of the same day. This system of taxing the pilgrims is oppressive, unjust, and inequitous, and it is not followed in any of the other places of pilgrimage of the Gujarat side. I know of cases of pilgrims who have been obliged to pay the pilgrim tax seven times in the course of one and the same day. Surely this is a monstrously heavy burden for a poor pilgrim to bear, and it is a surprise that, though the attention of the Municipal authorities is invited to the great injustice which is a strict enforcement of the rule entails, they have not taken the slightest step to bring about an amendment in the rules as to render them conformable to justice, equity and good conscience.

I beg to invite the attention of the public and the Government to this grave injustice to pilgrims through the medium of your widely circulated paper, and I hope that the public, who are interested in the well-being and comforts of pilgrims, will agitate the question until the eyes of the Government are open to the serious injustice involved in the rules now in force and until the fact and amendment in the rules for redressing this grievance of the pilgrims of Dakore.—Yours, etc.,

JIVANLAL N. VAKIL.

Ahmedabad, July 3.

THE WEATHER.

INCREASED RAINFALL EXPECTED IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 4.

The Bay current is confined to the north-east India and Burma. It has given very heavy rain along the coast from Chittagong to Rangoon. The Arabian Sea current has been slightly less active and has given only light scattered showers.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa and the west coast of Mysore; fairly general in Upper Burma, Bengal; local in Central India East, the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in the west United Provinces, south Punjab, Bombay Deccan, south-east of Madras.

The principal amounts of rainfall are :—Mergui, Rangoon, Mandalay, one-and-a-half inches ; Bassein, Kyaukpyu, six ; Diamond Island, seven ; Akyab, three ; Cox's Bazar, six ; Chittagong, five ; Jalpaiguri, one ; Jessore, Sambalpur, one-and-a-half ; Agra, a half ; Marmagao, three ; Bangalore, one and-a-half ; Mercara, one ; Mangalore, two.

Forecast :—Increase of rainfall in Northern India.

The Arabian Sea :—The mail steamer which arrived this morning reports strong to moderate monsoon over the Arabian Sea, except near Bombay.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Delta," Captain E. P. Martin, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden reports having experienced from Aden to 53 degree E. calm and light southerly wind, thick sand haze, 53 to 62 degree E. fresh monsoon gradually moderating on approaching Bombay fine weather, light showers in 63 degree E.

The German East Africa Line steamer "Markgraf," Captain F. Tantzen, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban etc. met with strong monsoon till about 7 degree N. then moderating monsoon, no rain till Thursday night.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	32·60	32 95	30·13
Friday, 4th July	0·07	0.94	0·07
Total.....	32·67	30 99	30·20

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 3.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total.
		1911	1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. ct
Cumballa Hill,	0·00	25·82	10·32	11·65.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 3.d	89·8	75·3	...	...
Jask	95·3	83·3	...	...
Muskat 3.d	94·9	83 1	...	...
Multan	101·3	75·5	...	2·99
Rawalpindi	101·4	74·6	...	4·84
Lahore	96 4	70 7	...	2·18
Sirsa ...	98·8	72·5	0·29	8·26
Ambala	98·5	74·9	...	10·62
Delhi	98·0	74·8	...	6·35
Agra	101·0	78·5	0·40	2·77
Mainpuri	99·2	78·6	...	1·61
Jhansi	99·6	80·5	...	0·97
Cawnpore	98 1	79·0	...	5·98
Allahabad	99·1	80 5	...	4·91
Jacobabad	110·6	84·3	...	0·82
Karachi	91·0	82·0	...	0·06
Ajmer	99·6	78·2	...	5·66
Jaipur	95·2	76·1	...	7·04
Kotah	97·6	79·6	...	3·11
Bhuj	95·0	80·0	...	3·70
Dwarka	89·8	82·2	...	1 95
Verawal	86·1	80·8	0·01	17·51
Rajkot	95·6	72·8	...	9 48
Bhavnagar Para.	91 5	76·8	0·30	22·95
Surat	89 4	78·6	...	20·33
Ahmedabad	94·6	78 2	...	11·67
Deesa	95·3	77·4	...	7·29
Neemuch	91·4	74·0	...	5·98
Indore	85·1	73·1	...	8·24
Jubbulpore	92·3	75 3	0·11	10·10
Saugor	92·3	73·8	0·05	9·83
Hoshangabad	93·1	76·4	...	5·37
Khandwa	93·2	76·1	...	8·63
Akola	96·7	78·0	...	7·02
Amraoti	94·8	76 3	0·30	12·49
Nagpur	10·1	74·8	0·26	12·79
Chanda	91·5	77·5	...	9·95
Raipur				
BOMBAY	87·3	79·2	0 47	29·83
Ratnagiri	86·3	76·4	0·02	25·69
Mormugao	86·0	75·7	2·73	33·53
Karwar	84·7	75·0	0·14	31·21
Malegaon	93·9	72·1	...	5·23
Ahmednagar	89·6	70·0	0·19	10·40
Poona	85·0	70·8	...	15·15
Sholapur	95·3	74·1	...	5·21
Bijapur	85·2	72·2	...	6·44
Belgaum	80·3	68·0	...	9·38
Aurangabad	90·9	70·7	...	7·88
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·4	73·7	0·37	7·07
Hyderabad	90·3	76·2	...	4·60
Mangalore	83·3	74·3	2·18	37·27
Calicut	83·3	75·1	0·79	27·44
Cochin	82·2	73·7	0·83	26·13
Colombo	84·5	75·5	0·02	8·49
Masulipatam	94 3	80·7	...	1·95
Bellary	90·0	74·3	0·07	2·63
Cuddapah	99·0	75·0	0·35	1·33
Madras	92·5	70·3	0·64	0·77
Bangalore	84·3	67·3	1·54	5·63
Coimbatore	86·4	69·8	...	1·16
Trichinopoly	94·6	75 8	...	0·91
Negapatam	95·2	78·7	0·03	0·62

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 0·29 " of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Sirsa and either normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect at Sirsa and Multan. Maximum temperature is below normal at Lahore and minimum temperature is lower than usual at Ambala and Delhi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar reports 0·30,' of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Bombay has had 0·47" Mormugao 2·73" and Karwar 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the northern half of the division, Ahmednagar has had 0·19" and Nizamabad 0·37". Skies are lightly to to moderately clouded, Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Mysore, and local in Hyderabad, the Madras and the north Bombay Deccan and on the south Madras Coast. Isolated showers have fallen in the Punjab, the west United Provinces and Kathiawar. There has thus been a decreased in the rainfall in the Deccan. The improvement in the conditions on the west Coast is maintained.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the southern half of the Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the eastern half of the Central Provinces. Some showers are possible in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report—S. S. "Delta," which left Aden at midnight of the 29th June, experienced till Longitude 61½° E. light to gentle easterly to southerly wind ; till Longitude 62½° E. south south-westerly high wind high sea and swell, till Longitude 99° E. fresh south-Westerly wind, high sea and swell ; till Longitude 70° E. moderate west-south-westerly wind, and till arrival this morning light to gentle west-north-westerly or northerly wind. Skies were cloudy from Longitude 50° E. Conditions are nearly normal except near Bombay, where winds are lighter and variable.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesteday under "General Remarks," paragraph 2, for "the north Bombay" read "the north Bombay Deccan,'

A NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The negotiation by the United States of a treaty with Nicaragua so as to give the former the exclusive right of constructing a water way through the Central American republic is, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" is informed of much greater significance than at first appears. Several financial groups in Europe have already given such a scheme their consideration, and in fact not very long ago German syndicate had the route surveyed. A United States Commission recommended a canal across Nicaragua instead of through the isthmus of Panama, and in October, 1890, the work was actually begun. The company responsible collapsed nine years later, being almost immediately succeeded by another concern, which, however, failed to comply with the terms obtained, so that the concession was revoked in 1900 and the machinery was abandoned. A revival of the project under Government auspices is not unlikely, and for various reasons. Several of the engineers engaged at Panama regard with a deal of alarm, I believe, the frequent occurrence of landslides in the Culebra cut. But even if nothing happens to delay the completion of the Panama undertaking and business goes on without interruption, the development of trade may render another canal a commercial necessity chiefly for service between the east and west coasts of North America. Moreover, one through Nicaragua would not, it is believed, cost nearly so much as the one now being built, as advantage would be taken of the San Juan river and of Lake Nicaragua. The railway across the isthmus of Tehuentepec has created a traffic greatly in excess of anticipation during the six years it has been in operation, and it is quite expected that a similar expansion will take place when the Panama route is available. It may, therefore, happen that the Nicaraguan scheme will be promoted, chiefly as an adjunct of the coastwise and transcontinental trade of the United States.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th July, 1913.

439. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

440. Inspection.—The following programme of Inspection to be carried out by the Inspector of Volunteers on Monday the 7th July is notified for information :—

7-30 a.m.—"G" Company parade, on the Maidan in front of Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Afterwards the Armoury.

5 p.m.—Inspect Byculla Cadet Companies near house of correction.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, without arms or accoutrements.

441. Signalling Class.—The 1 Signalling Class will parade on Monday the 7th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

442. Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 6th instant. Distance 300 and 700 Yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th July 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

A Troop Team Shoot will be held at the British Infantry Range this Saturday afternoon the 5th instant from 4-30 p.m.

Teams are requested to be on the Range punctually by 4-30 p.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th July, 1913.

157. Inspection.—Nos. 1, 2 & E. E. Companies will parade as strong as possible at 6 15 p.m. at Head-Quarters on Monday the 7th instant, for inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Dress :—Khaki with Caps.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

A Smoking Concert will be held at Head-quarters on Saturday, 5th July, at 9-30 p.m.

Programmes, including admission, Ans. 8 for Members and Friends.

Dress :—For members Mess Dress or White Uniform.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

G. I. P. R. vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

There were comparatively few people out to see the match yesterday between the G. I. P. Railway and the Grant Medical College. The ground was in splendid condition and the weather kind, but the game itself was somewhat poor. The Medicals played a considerably improved game to their last appearance and did practically all the attacking there was. The Railway forwards were very weak in front of goal. The absence of the regular centre forward may have accounted for this to some extent. Major at half-back was also an absentee and a new player figured in goal. During the course of the game the referee gave a free kick against the Railway goalkeeper forhandling the ball outside his penalty area. The decision was an interesting one as being the first decision of the kind given in Bombay so far. For the Medicals, Easdon played a good game at centre forward and both Doyle and Sweeney put in a number of useful shots. Taking the run of the play as a whole the Students should have won by a larger margin than they did.

THE GAME.

The Medicals were the first to get going and quietly secured a couple of corners, each of the Railway backs miskicking in turn. Then the G. I. P. making a little ground, Alcock took a long shot that travelled wide. Jackson was given off-side. Up and down play followed, the Medicos getting the better of the exchanges. They secured a corner but the kick was a particularly poor one. Turning in again, Evans had a shot that skimmed the bar. Gardiner was called upon to kick clear. A shot from Doyle travelled wide. Easden got through on his own and shot wide. Jackson eventually got away for the Railway and centred well but the other forwards lost the ball. Gardiner was called upon to fist clear. A free kick was given against the Medicals. Jackson was clapped for some good play. The Medicals had a good opportunity of scoring but played with the ball too long. Again, soon after, the G. I. P. goalkeeper having run out Doyle had an open goal to tap the ball into and failed. However, 25 minutes from the start Easden placed the ball in the net and gave the Medicals their first point (1—0). The Railwaymen then took up the attack and were located in front of the opposing goal when the whistle blew for half time.

The second moiety opened with mid-field play till the Medicals came down and Evans put in a shot that went behind. Gardiner was then called upon several times. Doyle of the Medicals put in a long shot that was not far off the walk. Again Gardiner was called upon. The ball travelled up the other end and Hildreth ran out and kicked clear. Hakim of the Medicals put in a shot. Gardiner, the Railway goalkeeper, was then penalized for handling the ball outside his penalty area. Later a bad miskick by Eagle let the Medicals through and Easden should have scored but failed to shoot straight. Evans of the Medicals tried a shot. Play was confined for a time to mid-field, Muir was playing well. The Railway secured a corner which came to nothing. Muir put in a shot. For a long spell play was confined to mid field. A free kick was awarded to the Railwaymen. They secured a corner and the kick was well placed but the forwards could not get through. The Medicals getting down, Gardiner ran right out but did not clear effectively and Easdon taking a shot at the open goal struck the cross-bar. The ball rebounded and was again put in but Gardiner having got back to his place was able to clear. The Medicals continued to swarm round the opposing goal and narrowly missed scoring on two or three occasions. They still pressed and several shots went wide. At last the Railway getting away secured a corner. The whistle blew with the Railwaymen attacking.

The game ended :—

Grant Medical College ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. Ry..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

G. I. P. Ry :—Gardiner (goal) ; Eagle and Tupper (backs) ; Redford, Muir and, Bryan (halves) ; Jackson, Reynolds, Peel Dodrill and Alcock (forwards).

Grant Medical College :—Hildreth (goal) ; Eagles and Thompson (backs) ; Newlands, Ali Khan and Wadia (halves) ; Hakim, Doyle, Easdon, Sweeney and Evans (forwards).

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" JULY 5.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. steamer "Salsette," Captain E. F. Vine R. N. R., leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London :—

Anderson, Capt R H	Jobson, Mr J H
Athim, Mr S	Kennedy, Capt R
Aiyar, Mr Sunderam	King, Mr L F
Alexander, Major W P	Kilby, Mr R G
Attwood, Mr G R	Kirby, Mr H A
Bagshawe, Mr B W	Latif, Mr A
Blackburn, Miss A	Lilley, Mr H H
Bristow, Mr S	Manachand, Mr Panachand
Baldwin, Capt H L C	Muir, Capt W W
Beadon, Lt-Col G C	Macnaughten, Hon Florence
Bliss, Maj J A	McCall, Mr F W
Brooke, Mr A F	McIntosh, Mr John
Bull, Mr H M	Neville, Mr E A
Chatfield, I C S Mr E	Nicolay, Capt H
Chawkley, Mr H G and Mrs	Northcote, Mr H F
Coldstream, Maj W M and Mrs	Penstone, Mr G W and Mrs
Czczens, Mr J E	Pringle, Mr H A and Mrs
Dalgety, Major H B	Pratt, Mr F
Deane, Mr A B	Reaney, Capt M F
Deane, Mr	Renton, Captain W G F
Dundas, Mr F J	Rustomji, Mr J and Mrs
Dunford, Mr Hugh	Shair, Asst Surg S S
Davidson, Capt W B F	Shields, Mr
Davidson, Mr John	Strandes, Mr A
Dutton, Mr R M L	Short, Mr G R
Ellis, Mr R	Sloan, Mr T
Finch, Captain W	Sloan, Miss A B
Gilley, Miss Jessie	Smyth, Col J
Gosling, Lt-Col C	Stack, Capt G H
Grouho, Mr L F B	Stevenson-Moore, Mr C J
Gulabchand, Mr	Tomlinson, Mr G
Hancock, Mrs M	Treasure, Mrs
Hely-Hutchinson, Mrs J	Watson, Lt.-Col M
Hoon, Mr Pran Nath	White, Mr R Milner
Howth, Mr Mahomed	Wilford, Miss
Hunter, Mr	Wolf, Mr R
Howe, Miss	
Johnson, Miss R	
Jones-Evans, Mr and Mrs	

In connection with the recent floods at Mahuva and Palitana in Kathiawad, Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal of Rangoon has remitted Rs. 1,000 to the Maharajah of Bhavnagar and Rs. 1,000 to the Administrator of Palitana State in contribution towards the relief funds for the respective States.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 5th July, 1913.

A NEW GRIEVANCE.

THE novel of to-day begins where the novel of yesterday discreetly left off—with the marriage-service. It is useless for us to glance surreptitiously at the last chapter, to see if the heroine weds her beloved safely, after many trials; she weds him to begin with and the trials follow, instead of preceding, the ceremony. One feels sorry for these heroines, for they have nothing to look forward to; a life of uninterrupted domestic joy would be too humdrum to be worth recording, so we may feel sure that there is trouble in store for them. They cannot, as did Charlotte and Amelia, play more or less consciously for matrimony,—they are not sustained by the excitement of the possibility of drawing a prize out of the lottery of life. They begin at the end; they start running the race of romantic interest with the recognised reward already in their grasp. The utmost concession which the authors make to conventional sentiment is to work up an effective reconciliation as a closing scene, but the heroine is fortunate if she is permitted to end up with the husband she began with, and such a termination to her adventures is comparatively rare. The girl of the period, who of course reads everything, looks on at these trials and struggles, not merely as an interested spectator, but as a possible future combatant. She has come to the conclusion, hasty no doubt, but partially justified, that there is something fundamentally wrong about the ancient institution. With characteristic thoroughness, she has, as a beginning, analysed the terms of the contract itself; she finds the clauses unjust and one-sided, the emphatic wording not at all to her liking, and the literal acceptation of all the obligations an impossibility to any intelligent woman. She also wonders, naively, why none has thought of this before. When the crucial moment comes she murmurs her "I will" with the customary docility; perhaps she explains the concession with that vague phrase "a mental reservation," perhaps she sees in her own marriage the Exceptional Case from which the obvious absence of any wish to tyrannize makes the vow of obedience a mere formula. There are of course examples of consistent brides who refuse to utter the detested word "obey." It is not so long since an American bridegroom left an obstinate young woman at the very altar, because of such a refusal. This unqualified rejection is not likely to be of frequent occurrence, especially in England, where the woman's vow of obedience is no more binding than is the man's endowment of all his worldly goods, a gift which he can revoke at any time, and which in literal reality he never makes.

The idea of obedience is not, however, the only stumbling-block, there are other "moral indignities" which have caught the eye of the grievance-seekers. The average suffragette possesses as keen a 'flair' for an insult as does an Irish orator, so the marriage service has been ruthlessly condemned as a relic of barbarism, more suitable to the dark era of the subjugation of women, than to twentieth-century emancipation. The Spiritual Militancy League is responsible for this latest type of revolt and it must be admitted that its members have contrived to make out quite a good case against the undue pre-eminence which is given to the bridegroom in the wording of the service. To begin with, the independence of the Spiritual Militant is affronted by the idea of being "given" to her husband. If there is any giving to be done, the bride does it herself, she is not a chattel to be handed over, even if she has not got a vote. She also wants to know why she should be obliged to be known as Mrs. So-and-So, and to wear upon her finger the circlet of servitude, whilst her husband's name remains unchanged, and there is no sign by which the world at large can distinguish a married man from a bachelor. Another subtle annoyance is caused by the large proportion of prayer which is devoted to the wife; the man's future conduct is scarcely mentioned, but the woman is urged to be loving, quiet, sober, and peaceful. She also receives St. Peters' homily and St. Paul's warning. Few of the laity are perhaps very thoroughly acquainted with the words of the marriage-service. The weddings of our friends are distracting events; custom has turned the ceremony into a picturesque pageant, which detracts inevitably from the solemnity of the occasion. There are not many married people who could give, off-hand, a resume of the procedure of the brief and momentous service, an examination upon the subject would elicit from them only the vaguest and most inaccurate of answers.

One advantage then, has been gained by the efforts of the League, that of a better knowledge of one of the most stately of the Anglican services, and of one of the most perfect pieces of English prose. The manifesto has aroused our curiosity and our interest. We have studied the rite sentence by sentence, and while searching for verification of the grievances, we have been struck anew by the majestic procession of the wonderful phrases, by the earnest dignity of the ritual. We feel also that fortunately there is no immediate danger that this beautiful service will be broken up by the 'spiritual' hammers of the peaceable militants. The so-called indignities are not of a kind which are likely to arouse wide spread revolt amongst the brides who have received, as sequel to the announcement of engagement, one of the pamphlets of the society. One would feel inclined to wager a large sum to the proverbial china orange, that not one of the wives-to-be will give more than a passing glance at the appeal, or allow it to occupy a place in her thoughts amongst the visions of orange-blossoms, bridesmaids, showers of rice, and honeymoon delights which already reign there. Moreover as an injunction and as a warning, the manifesto is entirely superfluous. The girl of the day differs very considerably from the cushat-dove style of maiden, who required to be urged into revolt, to be shamed into upholding the dignity and the importance of her sex. We no longer see her standing, like Longfellow's heroine, "with reluctant feet, where brook and river meet," and dreading the responsibility and the cares of womanhood. She takes the plunge with the utmost aplomb, knowing full well that the young matron is unquestionably one of the most popular of feminine members of society, and it is not long before we see her out in the middle of the social stream, swimming with ease and grace.

THE NEW CAPITAL. THE Government of India has published the despatch which has been expected for so long, and together with it the reports of the town-planning experts on the subject of the new Delhi. Government accepts the conclusions set forth in the report "generally, as a useful guide in our further operations," but recognise that many details will require very careful examination before execution, and Government feels it must exercise its discretion in dealing with them—to defer the carrying out of some of the projects and modifying others as they arise. This is well, for the undertaking is one of gigantic proportions, involving a very heavy outlay, in comparison with which that, which has been spent in experiments and inspections and plans and reports, will appear but trifling. No doubt the proposals of the experts will receive unsparing criticism from those who hold different views as to the site and design and the thousand and one points, which have already given rise to controversy, but the Town-Planning Committee has no misgiving as to the merits of its scheme, and the writer of the report waxes enthusiatic in reciting the list of its charms. "The central point of interest in the lay-out which gives the motive of the whole," says the writer, "is the Government House, the Council Chamber and the large blocks of the Secretariat, in which the members of the Governor-General's Council administer the great departments of Government. This is the keystone of the rule over the Empire of India. This is the place of Government in its highest expression. This is the seat of the Governor-General in India and his Council. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina Hill, near the centre of the new city. This will be the centre of its life. So placed, it commands views of the new city on every side, and is viewed by all the inhabitants thereof. There is a wide out-look over its demesne, Ridge, river and plain, the Delhi of to-day and the Delhis of the past." A very creditable piece of descriptive writing for an amateur, but it sounds very much like an extract from the prospectus of a speculative building company about to turn a picturesque rural site into a model suburb. However, the experts would have the public as favourably impressed as may be and enthusiasm being contagious there is no necessity to condemn the heroic style of the writer's effusion. It will serve his purpose with all but the coldly cynical, and will be welcomed by those who rejoice over the downfall of Calcutta. Here is a little cutting which appears to have been penned by a would-be imitator of Lord Curzon in his most florid vein:—"The height and mass of the Secretariat with the dominating influence of Government House and the Council Chamber, behind them to the west, look towards Indrapat, the seat of the oldest of all the Delhis. It was on this too that Shah Jehan faced the Delhi Gate of the Fort and the Delhi Gate of Shah Jehanabad. Right and left the roadways go and weld into one the Empire of to-day, with the empires of the past, and unite Government with the business and lives of its people." Touches of the kind run through the report, and cannot fail to raise a smile on the countenance of the dispassionate. Claude Melnotte's description of his stately home and its delights did not surpass that we are presented with concerning the wondrous city which is to spring up as our capital, and it may serve its end, but without plans and drawings it is impossible to appreciate what the place will really be like, and whether it will be worthy the great purpose it is intended to fulfil.

SIR THOMAS RALEIGH. SIR THOMAS RALEIGH has set a good example by resigning his seat on the Council of India on grounds of health. The Council has only recently been unkindly described as a menagerie of old and invalid officials who had seen their best days and even those only to take their ease on a handsome salary. Rarely we believe as a member has voluntarily retired on grounds of ill health. Mr. Bilgrami gave up his membership because the English climate did not suit him, and Mr. Abbas Baig from Bombay took his place three years ago. With the exception of the latter and Mr. Lawrence Currie, Sir Thomas Raleigh is the most junior member, having been appointed four years ago to succeed Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the India Council. The latter, it will be remembered, resigned the Chief Justiceship of a High Court to go to the Secretary of State's Council; but he was a member only for a few months when he returned to India as Chief Justice of Bengal. Sir Thomas was consequently selected by Lord Morley to take his place. The membership just vacated by Sir Thomas is invariably filled by a lawyer of Indian experience, who is required by the Secretary of State to advise him on matters pertaining to Indian law and legislation coming up before him. Before Sir L. Jenkins it was held by Sir John Edge, ex-Chief Justice of Allahabad, Sir Charles Turner, ex-Chief Justice of Madras, and Sir Erskine Perry, ex-Chief Justice of Bombay. It was also held for a long time by that eminent jurist, Sir Henry Maine, who, like Sir T. Raleigh, was once legal member of the Viceroy's Council. Formerly members of the India Council were appointed for life, but, by subsequent Acts of Parliament, the duration of membership was limited till now it can be held only for seven years. The emoluments of members were also diminished, and at present they get a thousand pounds a year instead of the twelve hundred to members appointed before 1907. Only recently Mr. Montagu stated in Parliament in reply to a question that members of the Secretary of State's Council are not subject to fixed hours of attendance like members of the Civil Service, but their work has increased considerably of late. It must meet once at least in every week and five of its members must be present to form a quorum. There are no less than seven committees of the Council to represent the seven great departments of business and most of the work is transacted through these committees. Sir Thomas Raleigh in well on in years being in his sixty-third year, and may well seek retirement. Whilst in Iddia as legal member of the Viceroy's Council under Lord Curzon, he took considerable interest in education and as President of the Universities Commission was mainly instrumental in recommending the changes in the educational system since adopted.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE. COLONEL SEELY was called on the other day in the House of Commons to explain his dislike of a military system not based on "voluntary" enlistment. He replied by quoting the old adage about one volunteer being worth ten "pressed" men and hinted that the late Lord Wolseley held the same view. It would have been fairer to quote a living authority on the subject, but it is generally known that while Lord Wolseley advocated the use of volunteers for special service he was in favour of an enlistment system made compulsory by public opinion. The whole subject of so-called voluntary service for the Army is based upon a quibble, if upon nothing worse. Advocates of voluntaryism take it for granted that compulsion makes unwilling soldiers. It does nothing of the kind. "The men who fought at Minden, the levies who won many a desperate fight in the Peninsula, the "pressed" soldiers who fought at Waterloo, were first class fighting men" of which any voluntary Army would have been proud. With an enemy before them they did not care whether they were volunteers or not. Wellington's "conscript" armies only gave him trouble in time of peace. Enlisted often from the lowest classes, they were full of turbulent and criminal characters—"the scum of the earth," their own Commander-in-Chief called them. But they could fight, and the more orderly and better disciplined Army which a national service system could create for us to-day would fight still better.

THE GULF. THE sharp encounter which the bluejackets of the Philomel and Pelorus had up the Gulf with the gun runners off the Tangistan coast was only briefly reported by Reuter and almost as briefly by the mail papers. The Admiralty is not given to prolixity, but the report will bring home to the general public—which is apt to forget these things—the ceaseless vigilance which their cruisers keep abroad, and how necessary it is for the oversea squadrons to be kept up efficiently so that they can spare men for the multifarious duties they are called up to perform. Yet is only a short time since the East Indies Squadron was cut down to the lowest possible minimum, with the unhappy result that thousands of rifles were run through before our naval forces were able to cope properly with the traffic.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MARCONI COMMITTEE AND PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 20.

"Nothing—I ask the indulgence of the House while I make this personal statement—has grieved me more deeply than the apprehension lest some of this thoughtless act should have put in jeopardy, even for an hour, causes which I have been brought up to believe in as a religious faith." So said Mr. Lloyd George in concluding his great confession in the House of Commons on Wednesday night. What a pity he did not think of this before! From the first I have held and nothing he or anybody else said in the absorbing debate of the past two days has allowed my opinion that it would have been better for Mr George's reputation if he had resigned his seat in the Cabinet months ago. He might have said to himself: "I have done nothing that is corrupt—this is admitted by all except the baser of my opponents—but I recognise that my act was indiscreet and calculated to bring discredit on my party. As the interests of a party are more important than those of its greatest and most popular member, I will retire from the Government." He would have been applauded on all sides if he had taken this course and in the long run his position as a Democratic leader would have profited by owning up and taking the consequences. What applies to the Chancellor of the Exchequer also applies to the Attorney-General, though in a lesser degree. Sir Rufus Isaacs is a lawyer-politician and although his actions also tended to discredit the Liberal party, lawyer-politicians are always regarded as more or less a class apart and none of the causes to which Mr. Lloyd George referred in such moving terms were or could be jeopardised by any act of omission or commission on the part of a mere law officer of the Crown. Mr. Marsingham in the very courageous article he published in the last issue of the *Nation* put his finger on the "gravamen" of Mr. Lloyd George's offence "vis-a-vis" his party and Democracy. "The next few years will witness a continual development of democracy, and with it the advent to office of new and poor men, subject to contact with the power of wealth, seeking favour, or protection, or fresh legal status at the hands of the State. That is ground to be guarded by a strict public opinion." The Democracy has raised Mr. George to an exalted position with emoluments that a few years ago, when he was earning his living as a solicitor, he would have regarded as almost beyond the dreams of avarice. It was not for a man with his antecedents and professions to engage in any financial transaction having the appearance of a "flutter;" and in my opinion his conduct would be almost as much open to reproach if the shares he acquired in such circumstances had had nothing to do with the Marconi wireless enterprise.

It was most unfortunate for the Government that the majority of the Select Committee threw over Sir Albert Spicer and instead of adopting his wise report preferred the one drafted by the over-zealous Mr. Falconer, aided apparently by that other evil genius of the two ministers, Mr. Handel Booth. Sir Albert Spicer was asked why he did not take part in the debate of Wednesday and yesterday. As he properly replied, there was no necessity for his doing so after Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George decided to bend before the storm. Sir Albert Spicer emerges from this painful business better than any one concerned; and I cannot help thinking that if his report had been accepted in its entirety the matter might perhaps have been ended without a division in the House of Commons. The injudicious Falconer-Booth report created an atmosphere which necessarily made compromise more difficult. And it is not only that the Opposition were exasperated, very many Liberals also were shocked. It has been stated, and I see no reason to disbelieve the statement that if Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George had refused to admit and express regret for a mistake of judgment, 50 or 60 Liberals would have voted against the Government. As it was, three Ministerialists did go into the opposite lobby. One of these, Mr. Munro-Ferguson, actually withdrew his fair and travelled a considerable distance in order to dissociate himself from the conclusions of the majority report. The course the debate finally took was a surprise to many. When the House adjourned on Tuesday night there was a pretty general belief that the two front benches had come to an understanding that as one old Parliamentary hand put it to me, the two Ministers would eat humble pie and Mr. Cave's not very drastic motion would be withdrawn. The two Ministers did, I will not say eat humble pie, but confess their fault, but Mr. Cave made no sign and the debate went on as usual. Still it was thought up till almost the last hour or two on Thursday that the mother of Parliaments might be saved the humiliation of a vote on the subject and if this was not to be the case I do not see why Sir Ryland Adkins's amendment should have been substituted for that of Mr. Beckmaster. The *Daily News* maintains that the Liberals were sold and is very indignant with Mr. Bonar Law, accusing him of having dishonoured Mr. Balfour's cheque. Says the Liberal organ:—"Now one of two things had happened. Either Mr. Balfour, when making his proposal, had spoken for the party or he had spoken for himself only, with the knowledge that his words were accepted by the whole House as representing the demands of his colleagues. We do not care which explanation is correct. So far as he is concerned he was either grossly betrayed by his party or he grossly betrayed the House. But in either case the Opposition are guilty of as cynical and impudent a breach of faith as any on record. They applauded Mr. Balfour's proposal with undisguised delight. They believed that he had trapped the Government. And when the Government, accepting that proposal in good faith, advanced an amendment embodying it but involving

(Continued on page 13)

PLEASANT EVENINGS.

THE ROMANCE OF GAMES.

The best place in the whole world for an evening devoted to games is your cosy room—specify it by what name you will—in an English home. When the wind howls and shrieks round the house and the rain beats on the windows, when there comes a mournful wail from the trees and the few souls abroad hurry homeward with heads bent low against the gale, then you appreciate the charm of the scene within—the cheery firelight playing fantastic tricks with the ornaments in the hearth, the rich deep tones of the paintings on the wall, the drawn curtains making all snug and keeping out the wintry elements, the soft glow of the pink-shaded lamp, and, most delightful of all, the infectious happiness of the family circle and friends.

It is on such nights as this and in such homes that from hidden recesses or commodious cupboards are brought forth little packages with various designs on them, boards which have been the scene of many a hard-fought battle, boxes whose contents rattle and shake as if anxious to get out of their prison. Then comes the arranging of little tables and the "cutting" for partners, always an interesting preliminary, especially for the young and sentimental.

But if an English fireside is the best setting for a quiet evening's entertainment, a rubber or two at cards or a chess combat on the verandah of a bungalow in India, in the delightful coolness of the night, comes quite a good second. There is a romance and a linking-up of associations to see games whose origins are wrapt in the mystery of the East played in all the magic of an Eastern night, with its thousand voices murmuring, with its thousand eyes twinkling in the sky. The contestants sit in the shadows, and there is intense silence as the play becomes close, a silence broken only by the song of the punkah overhead and the chorus of the crickets in the darkness in front. Then the stillness is broken by laughter and voices—some carefully guarded card has been produced or some sudden move made at the critical moment with fateful effect.

* * *

You have seen Webb's "Checkmate"? No? Then the next time you are at Home on leave go into the South Kensington Gallery and see this wonderful picture. He depicts two elderly gentlemen, dressed in oldfashioned velvet suits, with buckled shoes and lace cravats. They are sitting near an oriel window playing chess. The one is gazing down through his spectacles at the board, perplexity and something akin to sadness in his wrinkled features. But it is the other player who provides the study. Smoking peacefully at his churchwarden, he is looking at his defeated opponent, and in the fine aesthetic face there is the expression of kindly but complete triumph, as of one who should say: "My dear friend, you cannot get out of it; you are checkmate."

It is interesting to watch some players; you can often tell a person's character from the way he plays. Here is one who has met with an unexpected set-back: a flashing of the eyes, a quickening of the body, a moment's concentration, in which you can almost see the faculties in the process of being "pulled together for the last effort"—and the move is made which will either mean defeat or a victory snatched at the eleventh hour.

And how pleasant were the games which still linger in the sweet memory of the past, and how we look to the future to bring us more. Whether we are lowly amorists of Caissa, devotees of Bridge, old-fashioned but loyal subjects of Whist; or matrimonial agents of Bezique, lonely players at Patience, mathematicians of Cribbage, may be Soloists, or jumping experts at Draughts and Alma—it is the same, we all have our pleasant recollections if we are true players.

* * *

Curious it is that the origins of some of our most familiar customs and beliefs in life are as clouded in obscurity as life itself is. In some ways, perhaps, it is best that it should be so, for the circumstance adds to the romance and mystery of them. Take chess and cards for example. We know that they are ancient pastimes, that they were invented in the East, introduced into the West, and are now played in every part of the world. The theories and traditions as to the origin of chess are almost as many as the moves in it. So it is with cards. They have been handed down to us through the ages, but whence and how they came we cannot say. If we do not know whether chess was invented, for instance, by Buddhists as a substitute for war, because they thought that the punishment of warriors in the next world was so severe, or whether a Chinese commander first introduced it about 170 B. C. to entertain his men; whether cards were invented by an Eastern potentate for the amusement of the ladies of his harem, or by the Egyptians for whom they had a religious meaning—if we do not know these things we have what is equally good, the charm of possessing a wide field of possibilities in which to roam.

* * *

It is a similarly wide field of interest which is the attraction of the games themselves. We are always being presented with new problems, always asking ourselves what would have happened if we had played the other way. Then again, what chess-player, weak or strong, does not remember his early struggles over the board? How exultingly he proclaimed his first notable victories, and how completely he became enthralled—the abject, enchained worshipping slave, not only of his lady, the Queen, but of the merest pawn?

Yes, it is good to play games, good to feel the thrill of victory, good when to lose is to be stimulated and when a defeat carrs the honours for the loser. These are among the simple pleasures of life, and simple pleasures are always the sweetest. If we play the game of life as we play our pieces or our cards, shall we not be the happier and wiser?

Life is a game of whist;
From unseen sources the cards are dealt.
Blind are our efforts to control the forces
Which, though unseen, are no less truly felt.
I do not always like the way the cards are shuffled,
But still I like the game and want to play;
Thus through the long long night will I unruffled
Play what I get till the dawn of day.

W. G. P.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY. JULY 5, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER IX.—

(continued.)

Diana Kenyon flushed and seated herself nervously in a chair close to the financier's desk. Then she fumbled in her bag, drew out an envelope, and handed it to Boanerges Scott.

"I received that last night," she faltered. "I don't know why they were sent to me or who sent them. They evidently belong to you, and so I have brought them round to you."

Boanerges Scott took the envelope from her hand, opened it, took out the promissory notes, glanced at them, and then looked hard and fixedly at the girl's face. She coloured under his gaze.

"I am very grateful to you, Miss Kenyon," he said, slowly. "These are the promissory notes which were stolen from me on the night—the night my poor son was killed. I suppose you know that?"

"I guessed it," she replied, in a low voice, "though I thought it was Lord Champernowne, and not his mother—"

"Oh, that is easily explained, Miss Kenyon. I preferred to deal with Lady Champernowne at the time the money was borrowed. Lord Champernowne was a minor. May I ask how you came into possession of these notes?"

"I—I have told you," she faltered.

"H'm, yes," he said, thoughtfully. Then he looked at the envelope, and laid it down on the table in front of him.

"You don't believe me?" the girl queried, fiercely.

"Oh, yes—of course, Miss Kenyon. You are, I believe, a friend of Lord Champernowne's?"

"Yes. I live in Churtington. I am the daughter of the rector."

"I see. And you know Lord Champernowne well?"

"Yes; I've known him all my life."

"H'm, yes, I see. Well, I am afraid, my dear young lady, that I must put this matter in the hands of the police."

"In the hands of the police, Mr. Scott?" she faltered.

The financier looked thoughtfully at the envelope which had contained the promissory notes.

"Yes, I am afraid so," he continued, after a pause. "You see, Miss Kenyon, this is an important clue. It is possible that through this envelope the murderer—the foul murderer—may be caught and punished for his crime."

He spoke slowly, but with horrible vehemence, and, as he glared at the face of the trembling girl, his right hand clenched and unclenched, as though the fingers longed to grip someone by the throat.

"You—you don't think," she stammered, "that I know anything more than I have told you?"

He did not answer. He rested his massive chin on his hands and stared hard at her white face. She rose to her feet with a low cry of horror.

"You think that?" she cried. "You must be mad! Why should I have brought the letter to you—have mixed myself up in the affair at all? I only wished to do what was right—to give back the papers to their lawful owner. It is shameful, cruel of you to accuse me of knowing—anything more than I have said."

Boanerges Scott laughed. "My dear young lady," he said, pleasantly, "are you not jumping at conclusions? Have I accused you of anything? Have I said anything to lead you to suppose—"

"You looked at me," she interrupted, fiercely, "as though you thought I was concealing something."

"Nothing was farther from my mind," said Scott, quietly. "As for the expression of my face, I was thinking of the murderer when I spoke. You can't expect me to look very pleasant when I think of the man who has robbed me of my only son. Please sit down, Miss Kenyon."

There was something pathetic in the tone of his voice, and suddenly Diana Kenyon was seized with a great pity for this lonely man. As she looked at the heavy, white face and the bloodshot eyes, she realized that she was in the presence of one who had suffered so intensely that his words and looks could not be judged by any ordinary standard—of a man who could think of nothing but his sorrow.

"I—I am very sorry," she faltered. The tears came into her eyes. "I would do anything that lies in my power to help you," she added, abruptly.

"Thank you," he said, gently. "Well, you have done a great deal already, Miss Kenyon. You have brought me back these notes. They are worth eighty thousand pounds, but the money is nothing to me. A few thousands more or less hardly matters to me—now. I only live for one thing—to punish the man who killed my son."

He covered his face with his hands, and his great shoulders quivered.

"Please do not talk like that, Mr. Scott," she said, in a low voice. "It is terrible for you to think or talk like that. There is so much to be done with life, even if one must always grieve—always live in the shadow of a great sorrow."

He laughed harshly and rose to his feet.

"You talk like a book," he said.

"You've been brought up to talk like that. The daughter of a clergymen? Of course, you ust say that sort of thing. But life isn't exactly what religion teaches us to think it. I was brought up as a boy in the same atmosphere. It choked me, stifled me, deadened my brain and power of thinking things out clearly—thinking them out for myself as every intelligent human being ought to do. But I shook that all off. My father and mother still pray for me—won't touch a penny of my money, though they're poor folk on a farm. One of these days you'll do the same; you'll grow out of your early clothes of piety. I can see that in your face."

"I hope not," Diana answered, gravely.

The financier laughed. "Well, you must please yourself," he said curtly. "Now, with regard to this business of the notes. I am afraid I must put the matter in the hands of the police. I must find out who sent them to you."

"Very well, Mr. Scott," she answered faintly.

"It may provide us with a clue," he continued, "and it may not. But I cannot afford to throw away the chance."

"I suppose not."

"I don't wish to drag you into this miserable affair," he went on, "but I do not see how it can be helped. You have behaved splendidly."

"I do not see that, Mr. Scott. I have only done what anyone else would have done in the circumstances."

"I doubt," said the financier, slowly, "if any other friend of Lord Champernowne's would have done as much. You are well aware that Lord Champernowne is under grave suspicion——"

"That is not true," she broke in, fiercely. "The verdict at the inquest cleared him completely."

"I am glad you think so," he replied. "Other people may think differently. The fact that these notes were sent to a friends of his——"

"Proves that he did not take them," she interrupted, sharply.

"Perhaps that is what it was meant to prove, Miss Kenyon. Well, we need not discuss that. I am very grateful to you for what you have done."

"I wish I had not done it," she blurted out. "I did it, because I know that Lord Champernowne is as innocent as I am. Oh, it is horrible of you to say such things."

"Perhaps it is; but, you see, Miss Kenyon, life is a very horrible business. One can glaze it over and call it beautiful; but, under the surface, it is foul and loathsome. I am a plain-spoken man, and you can see what is in my soul. There are others who seem fair enough, but who are no better than I am. I am horrible, I admit it. I intend for the future, not only to say, but to do horrible things. I stand for justice—the justice that hangs men by the neck till they are dead. But only the guilty need be afraid of me, Miss Kenyon—only the guilty."

She turned away from him and walked towards the door without a word.

"Your address, please," he said, quietly.

She gave it him without turning round to look at his face. He wrote it down on a piece of paper and thanked her.

"Don't think me ungrateful," he said. "One of these days, perhaps, I may be able to show my gratitude. Just now—well, I have let you see into my heart."

She left the room and closed the door behind her. Boanerges Scott picked up the promissary notes and looked at them thoughtfully.

"The innocent must suffer with the guilty," he said to himself. "All is fair in love or war, and this is war—to the death."

CHAPTER X.

In front of the great open stone fireplace in the hall at the wood Leaze Farm sat an aged couple, each in a hard, straight-backed chair of oak. The light of the burning logs showed two grim, rugged faces, not unlike in the shape of the mouth and nose, and curiously similar in expression. Between them, on a rug made of pieces of black and grey cloth sewn together, lay a big sheep-dog, his head between his paws.

The woman's skinny hands were folded on her lap, and her eyes were fixed on the flames. She was very old and wrinkled, but she sat as upright as though she had been a girl of twenty. Her thick iron-grey hair was pulled back from her forehead and twisted into a knot. She was dressed in black silk in the fashion of some thirty years ago.

The man sitting opposite to her was big and broad-shouldered. His face, tanned by a life lived in the open air was massive and full of character. There was a certain nobility in the rugged brows and the clear, hard grey eyes, a certain indication of meanness and narrow-mindedness in the thin lips. On his knees lay a large open book. He, too, was clothed in black—of some soft, shining material which suggested that it had been bought originally for a funeral. His clean-shaven upper-lip and narrow black tie gave the impression of stern and unbending respectability.

Outside the old farm-house, set high on the edge of a spur of the Cotswold Hills, the wind roared furiously, and the snow lay deep on the fields and roads It was a Sunday evening, and Jonathan and his wife had not been able to go to the church, which lay two miles distant from the farm. Such a thing happened but rarely—not on an average more than once in every two years. But when it did happen, the old farmer invariably read through the service in his own hall and expounded a text to his wife, who listened patiently.

For a whole hour on this winter evening he had preached to her on the lesson to be learnt from the plagues of Egypt, and now the sermon had come to an end. There were no sounds in the room, but the crackling of the flames, the ticking of the old grand-father clock that stood by the door, and the moaning of the wind in the chimney. The harsh, vehement voice had died away into silence. With the last fierce words the dog had opened his eyes, looked up at his master, and then gone to sleep again. He was not interested in the plagues of Egypt, and he was very tired.

"You be a wonderful man, Jonathan," said the old woman, after a long silence. "It do me good to hear you. There be meat in what you do say—strong meat for those that hunger, a draught of wine for those that thirst. I wish the parson had half your sense."

"Mebbe he will, Sarah," said the man, closing the Bible, "when he have half my years. I speak of what I knows—of the hardening of the heart against the Lord."

"Of Boanerges—our son?" muttered the old woman.

"Aye, of him and no other. He've set himself agin God, but God will break him; he shall be humbled in the dust and chastised till he repent."

"He said he were comin' home afore the end of this week, Jonathan."

"I hope as he will, Sarah. I have much to say to him."

"He has felt the boy's death terribly—all he had in the world, Jonathan. You must be gentle with him. He made an idol of that boy."

"Aye and now the idol has been broken," the old man said, in a harsh voice. "That be God's mercy—that be God's way with them as have hardened their hearts."

The old woman was silent and stared at the burning logs. Her grim face seemed to soften a little, but perhaps the softening was only due to the fire-light which had suddenly died down from yellow flames to a glow of red.

"The boy be better dead," the old farmer continued. "He weren't no good. If he'd lived, he'd only have brought further shame upon us."

"You must not talk like that, Jonathan," she pleaded. "It is wicked to talk like that."

He rose from his chair, a black, gigantic figure towering in the firelight. Then the dog suddenly sprang to its feet, went to the door, and growled.

"You lie down," said Jonathan, sharply.

The dog looked round at its master, and then placed its nose close to the bottom of the door and whined.

"Lie down! D'ye hear, Ralph!" shouted the farmer.

"There be someone comin'," said Mrs. Scott.

"Comin' on a night like this? You ba dreamin', and the dog be dreamain', too. He've bin sleep. Lie down, Ralph d'ye hear!"

The dog slunk away from the door: but, instead of retiring to his comfortable place by the fire, he went into a corner and lay down on the cold stone.

"There be someone comin'," repeated Mrs. Scott, rising from her chair and smoothing down the front of her black silk dress. "The dog have sharper ears than we humans."

"You be daft, the two of you. There bain't no one comin' across these hills to-night, unless he have wings. There be two foot of snow along the road to Winscombe."

"But if a man had to come, Jonathan."

"If a man could come," said the farmer, sternly. "I'd have gone to the church. You know that, as well as I do, Sarah."

The dog lifted his head and gave a long howl of distress. The old woman shivered, for she came of a generation that believed implicitly in signs and omens.

"There be summat we can't see," she whispered. Jonathan Scott did not answer. He looked at her contemptuously. Then, striding across the room, he caught the dog by the scruff of its neck lifted it off the ground, and struck it savagely on the side of the head. Ralph yelped pitifully, and directly he was dropped to the floor, ran out of sight under an old oak dresser.

"It bain't the dogs fault!" exclaimed the old woman, angrily. "He sees what he sees. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Jonathan."

"You be daft," the man muttered—"the two of you. I s'pose I won't have no rest till you know as you be both dreamin'."

He walked to the door, shot back the bolts, turned the key in the lock, and began to slide back an old oak beam that had formed a defence against intruders in days when lonely houses were entered and robbed by force of arms.

"It bain't the sort of night as a man wants to leave the warmth," he growled, "but anythin' be better than to hear a woman talkin' foolishness. Get me the lantern."

Mrs. Scott opened a door leading into the kitchen.

"Mary" she said, "you bring along the lantern sharp, and you light it afore you brings it." Then she stoped and patted the head of the dog, who had crawled out of his hiding-place at the sound of the opening of the door.

"Ralph, you come here," said Jonathan, sternly. "I don't see why you shouldn't git your feet wet."

He took a thick grey frieze overcoat from a peg, put it on, and placed a soft black felt hat on his head. Then he carefully turned up his trousers and selected a heavy oak stick from a number that stood in the corner by the door. Mary, a stout, grey-haired woman of fifty, entered with the lantern.

"You bain't a-goin' out master," she said—"on sich a night?"

"Not far, my lass, not far."

He opened the heavy, iron-clamped door, and the force of the wind sent it crashing back against the wall. A white sheet of snow drove into the room, the smoke poured out from the chimney, two candles flickered and went out, and the dog slipped past the farmer's feet into the darkness.

"A nice evenin' for a walk," said Jonathan.

Then he kicked his way through a heap of snow that had drifted against the house, and, exerting all his strength, closed the door behind him.

"Ralph!" he called out.

Then he whistled, but the dog did not return to him. He moved slowly forward, knee-deep in snow, his thick stick in one hand and his lantern in the other. The yellow light shone on nothing but whiteness.

He called to the dog again and whistle to him, but the animal paid no attention. The farmer walked towards the gate of the small garden and, looking over it, saw something black on the snow twenty yards down the road. It moved, and the dog came running towards him.

"What have ye got there, Ralph?" asked the old man.

The dog prancedabout in front of him, and then ran back down the road. The farmer opened the gate and followed. The snow grew deeper and began to rise—the hillock of a great drift.

"What be it?" queried Scott, and the dog began to scratch on the slope of the drift. The farmer stumbled forward, nearly up to his waist in snow, and, pushing the dog aside, saw the white face of a man. He began to clear away the snow with his great, gnarled hands, and the dark-green uniform of a chaffeur came to view. He bent forward and looked at one of the silver buttons.

"Her ladyship's man," he said to himself—"from Maiden Tolhurst! What be the right meanin' of this?"

It was the work of five minutes to lift the small, limp body clear of the snow-drift, but the labour of another quarter of an hour to carry the man back to the farm.

"I was right then, after all," said Mrs. Scott, as her husband laid his burden on the floor.

"Hot water and strong brandy—hot" muttered Jonathan. "And don't stand theretarkin' 'bout your own cleverness."

"The man be dead."

"He will be, if you stand tarkin'."

The woman hurried from the room, and the farmer knelt down by the man's side, and began to rub the cold hands. Then he took off the black gaiters and boots and set the feet close to the fire. The dog wagged its tail and seemed pleased with itself.

Ten minutes later Henry Garland, the chauffeur, opened his eyes and showed signs of life. After a glass of brandy and water he recovered sufficiently to tell his story.

"Bin an accident," he explained,—"'er ladyship's hurt bad—'bout 'arf a mile from 'ere—thought as I could get 'ere—not far off I weren't—shouted, thought you'd have 'eared me."

"The dog heard you," said old Mrs. Scott, solemnly, "and you may thank God for that—the poor, dumb animal heard you."

"Half a mile from here?" queried Jonathan. "Where?"

"Corner—bottom of Combe Dip—weren't much snow then—car skidded—smashed up—I fell soft, I did but 'er ladyship inside got 'urt—thought it best to come for 'elp."

"All of which," said Jonathan, "comes of drivin' motors and sich-like on the Sabbath day."

"That's right," snarled the chauffeur. "You start preachin'. You stand there and preach, old greybeard, while 'er ladyship is a-dyin'—'ere, give me a 'and. I'll go back to 'er."

He struggled to his feet, staggered forward a couple of paces, and then sank into a chair.

"I'll be all right in a minute," he groaned. "I'm a bit weak."

"You stay where you are," said the old man, roughly; "this be a man's work. You bain't fit for nothin' if you bain't on four wheels. I'll get help. One of the carters don't live more'n fifty yards away. We'll do all we can do to bring her ladyship in here out of the cold."

"Blessed if you ain't a plucky old chap," said the chauffeur. "'Ow old might you be?"

"Three score year and two last October," the farmer replied, curtly.

"I'll come with you," said Garland, rising from his chair, and gripping the edge of the table.

"No, you don't, young man. I don't want to have to carry you. You sit there and keep the missus company. Sarah, you see as he don't come along botherin' of us. We've as much as we can handle already. Ralph, you come along with your master. Keep a good fire, missus, and plenty of hot water."

He opened the door and went out into the night. For a moment there was a swirl of snow, and a furious blast of wind. Then the door closed.

"You don't seem to worry about 'im much, ma'am," said Garland. "If 'e belonged to me I'd think twice afore I I let an old fellow like that go out on sich a job."

"We hill folk don't think like that," the old woman replied, with quite dignity. "Down in the vale, where you come from, it be different, I dare say."

"I'm London born and bred."

"Well, that be worse for you than bein' one of the vale folk, Ihave no doubt. Why, if we'd had lambs about to-night he'd have gone out just the same."

* * * * *

"How can I thank you enough?" said Lord Champernowne, in a low, hoarse voice. "How can I ever repay you? You have saved my mother's life."

"It be early to tark of that," Jonathan Scott replied, coldly. "All that be in the hands of God."

Lord Champernowne bowed his head, and there was silence in the large, low ceilinged hall. Outside the sun shone brightly on a white world, and the room seemed to be full of dazzling light that hurt the eyes. It was a few minutes afternoon, and Lord Champernowne had only just arrived from Churtington with the doctor. Lady Champernowne had been brought to the Wood Leaze Farm at midnight. It had taken a messenger seven hours to bring the news to Maiden Tolhurst, and five hours had elasped before Lord Champernowne and Dr. Staines could make their way up to the lonely house in the hills. The doctor was upstairs in the bedroom with Lady Champernowne and old Mrs. Scott was trying her best to perform the duties of a nurse. Downstairs in the hall Lord Champernowne and Jonathan Scott were alone.

"If so be as you have any sin upon your soul," the old man continued sternly, "I'd pray to Him for forgiveness. Mebbe He's weighin' you in the balance afore He says if her ladyship shall live or die."

Lord Champernowne raised his head from his hands and looked at the grim, hard features of the old farmer.

"I don't think," he said, slowly, that my poor mother will be punished for any sins of mine."

"Aye, unto the third and fourth generation," said the old man, fiercely. "The mother shall suffer for her son, and the son for his mother. That be the law. Look deep into your own soul, my lord, and see what lies there."

Lord Champernowne laughed harshly. "Oh, you're like all the rest," he said. "You've heard of that—even up here in the hills."

"Aye, even up here in the hills, my Lord," said the old man, folding his arms and looking down at Lord Champernowne.

"And you believe that I killed that poor boy—I suppose it is the talk of the whole countryside, hill, and vale."

"Folk don't talk to me of that, my lord. I bain't one to listen to idle gossip. But I know the lad's father."

"You—you know Boanerges Scott?"

"I do, my lord—a hard man—a hard, cruel man, my lord, as won't ever rest till he've taken vengeance on them as have wronged him."

"Wherever did you meet the man?" queried Champernowne. "Oh, your name is Scott, isn't it? Is he any relation of yours?"

"He be my son," the old man answered, gravely.

"Your son?" Champernowne repeated in a low voice. Then he rose to his feet. "Boanerges Scott, your son?" he queried, slowly. "I cannot believe that. It is impossible."

"It is true, my lord. I don't suppose he ever tarks of me. He be ashamed of simple folk like us; and we bain't proud of him, neither. But for all that he be my son."

"Then Evelyn——?"

"My grandson, he were."

Lord Champernowne stood motionless for half a minute, staring at the fire. Then he turned on his heel, walked to the window, and looked out at the dazzling snow. Fifty yards away from the house the ground sloped rapidly downwards to the vale. Ten miles away the long hump of a hill rose from the level plain—ten miles beyond that rose the jagged peaks of a range that might almost be dignified by the name of mountains. Beyond these again were further peaks and battlements. Everywhere there was the whiteness of the snow blotched and sprinkled with black woods, crossed and recrossed with continuous lines of hedge. Maiden Tolhurst was just visible among the trees of its park.

"I don't know if I ought to have told you, my lord," the old man continued, after a pause. "But I thought as perhaps you'd better know."

"You were right," Champernowne replied. "My mother must not stay in this house."

"That be for the doctor to say, my Lord."

Champernowne turned away from the window.

"Look here, Mr. Scott," he said; "do you believe that I had anything to do with the death of your grandson?"

"It bain't for me to say, my lord. It bain't for us to judge you."

"Do you honestly think that I am capable of such a horrible crime?"

The old man shook his head. "In the heat of anger——" he began.

"No!" Champernowne cried, fiercely. "Even then a man does not take life—unless he is mad or drunk. The boy insulted my mother. But in these days one does not kill—for that. A good thrashing—a punch in the jaw? Yes. He deserved that. But death? It does n't bear talking about, Mr. Scott; I——"

The door opened, and Dr. Staines entered the room. He was a thin man, clean-shaven except for small, closely-cropped side-whiskers. He was dressed, like Lord Champernowne, in riding-breeches and brown gaiters. They had both ridden over from Churtington.

"You wish to speak to his lordship alone?" asked the old man, looking at the doctor's grave face.

"Yes, if you please, Mr. Scott," the doctor replied, quietly.

The farmer left the room, and Dr. Staines stood with his back to the fire, his head thrust a little forward, and his eyes fixed on the ground.

"Well?" queried Champernowne, sharply. "How is my mother?"

"Very bad, I'am afraid."

"You—you don't mean——" the young man stammered.

"Oh, no—her life is in no immediate danger. But she has injured her spine. I'm afraid——"

He paused, and bit his lower lip.

"Afraid of what?" Can't you speak out, man? Let me know the worst."

"I'm afraid your poor mother will always be an invalid."

"An invalid?" Champernowne repeated, in a low, strained voice. "What do you mean, Staines, by 'an invalid'—just not quite herself?"

"Worse than that, I'm afraid. She will have to rest a great deal—possibly keep to her bed."

Champernowne moistened his dry lips with his tongue.

"Crippled! Disabled! You don't mean that she——?"

"I'm afraid so; I may be wrong, but I'm afraid that the injury may be permanent."

"Always? All her life?"

The doctor nodded. "You must have other advice, of course," he said, slowly; "the best advice that can be obtained. But I don't think I'm mistaken."

Lord Champernowne caught at the narrow ledge of the high stone mantel-piece with both his hands, and bowed his head against his arms.

"Oh, heavens," he cried, hoarsely. "This will be worse for her than death."

The doctor turned and laid his hand upon Lord Champernowne's shoulder.

"You must bear this like a man, Champernowne," he said, gently. "I know it sounds commonplace to say that. But in this particular case it is very necessary that you should face disaster with a smile. Your mother must not know the truth. She must be always hoping to get better. Do you understand?"

"Always hoping to get better?" he repeated, mechanically.

"Yes—your mother is very sensitive and highly-strung. Her nature is buoyant; if we can give her hope, we can give her life. But once let her know the truth, Champernowne—and I will not answer for the consequences."

Lord Champernowne's hands dropped to his side and he turned and faced the doctor.

(To be continued.)

"THE FAUN"

MR. MARTIN HARVEY IN A FANTASTIC PLAY.

The problem play, which shocked our parents, is dead; the symbolical play which bewilders this generation, has taken its place. "The Faun," by Edward Knoblauch, produced by Mr Martin Harvey at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on June 10, is a striking if not a very convincing, example of the new cult. For it is a cult every bit as much as Futurism and Green Hair. Germany started it, and, with Professor Reinhardt as showman, has been trying to force itself upon the English stage ever since. It is very fine in books, beautiful in pictures, and best in sculpture. But in the theatre its meaning evaporates, and honest and indulgent people in evening dress after a vain and well-meaning struggle are forced to give up trying to see eye-to-eye with the author. Fancy Mr. Martin Harvey as a Faun, dressed exclusively in a tiger-skin, arriving among a circle of patricians of the most modern and smartest kind! He scarcely merely arrives; he suddenly leaps from the big geranium-vase just as Lord Stonbury is about to blow his brains out. Still even this mythological figure is hardly more fanciful than the callous crowd which surround the young would-be suicide. That they are made without hearts is just to adorn the tale and make the coming of the symbol of the Joy of Living all the more telling.

But, who would behave like these people in real life? Instead of preventing his master from taking this drastic way of evading a race debt of £70,000, the butler calmly takes instructions how to behave when the body is discovered, while his "girl-pal," Lady Vancey, seeing him in earnest, merely wishes him bon-voyage.

FASHION AND FEELINGS.

It is evidently bad form to have feelings in "'igh society"; the novelette tells us so; but the circle that moves around the young peer with a house overlooking Hyde Park is singularly lacking in emotion even for the "upper crust." For there is the pretty American heiress Vivian engaged to Stonbury for position's sake and her title-hunting mother, Mrs. Hope Clarke, who stifles a long-buried passion for the ample K. C. There is, therefore, just the most fertile pasture in the world, all ready and waiting for the visitor from the Never Never Land to follow in the footsteps of the hero of "The passing of the Third Floor Back." After his immortality has been put to the test by his incredulous host's revolver, our long-eared, short-horned, lively visitor gets to work on Lord Stonbury. He dissuades him from his purpose with the promise that he will place his powers of knowing the ways and thoughts of all animals at the service of the would-be suicide. The Faun then gets into evening dress hiding ears and horns in his bushy hair, and his tail goodness only knows how. He then proceeds to scandalise the assembled guests with descantations on the beauties and freedom of Nature, which, translated into the conventions of our society, spell merely free love. He denounces the theories of the charming suffragette; Lady, Alexandra, with such joyous scorn and to such length that one began to believe that the piece was, after all, only an "anti" pamphlet. And all with the wildest of antics; skipping over furniture, snorting and butting at people he did not like, smelling the hands of those he did, and doing all manner of things by which the beasts of the field express untamed pleasure and emotion. There is a Hebrew money-lender of the most pronounced Drury Lane drama type in the circle, and him the Faun settles with a kick. But the favorite attitude of Prince Silvani—the name by which the Faun is known—is sitting tailor-wise on rickety tea-stands.

How this strange visitor—who, by the way, learns English from Shelley many years ago in Italy—instills heart and souls into this Arctic circle of society icebergs need not be told in detail. Sufficient that the right people select each other in the end, and after a grave misunderstanding which involved the child-like honour of the Faun himself, Lord Stonbury and the fair suffragist find that they have at best only one heart between them.

Mr. Martin Harvey worked as hard as the Nun in "The Miracle." Those who did not see the symbolism of it thought him silly. Those, who tried hard to, thought him extremely clever, and not a little brave in his defiance to ridicule. His agility was remarkable, and his facial expression most eloquent. Mr. Basil Hallam was beautifully callous as Lord Stonbury. As Lady Alexandra Vancey, Miss Madge Fabian was delightful in speech and action. The rest of the cast, worked with both will and effect to make a doubtful piece, have an undoubtful success.

AMAZONS IN ARMS.

Marie Corelli writes in *Nash's* on "The Why and Wherefore of the Revolt of Women," and, apart from her severe admonishment of Abraham for his lack of chivalry to the sex, will find many supporters for her amiable protest against militancy. If Miss Corelli extended her Biblical criticism it would indeed make pretty reading, but we must be content with the present instalment, which she excuses with the explanation:—

I have purposely gone over this episode of ancient and sacred history to remind men generally of the notable example set them by the patriarch beloved of heaven, so that they realise how closely and persistently, in small as well as in great things, they have followed still follow his "lead" with regard to women. In the laws they have laid down for the weaker sex, and in their mode of applying those laws, they have chiefly studied their own pleasure, suitableness and convenience even as Abraham studied his own pleasure, suitableness and convenience. Abraham has repeated himself and is still repeating himself with monotonous sameness in various forms of the old story all over the world to-day, and women are pretty equally divided into Sarais and Hagars.

To the militante Miss Corelli is quite motherly, in an austere kind of way:—

No, my dear sisters all!—I cannot condone the meanness of slinking about under cover of the night and injuring the property of innocent people, or damaging national treasures of art, which are yours as much as any one else's to guard and to cherish. Such actions are like those of naughty children who smash father's watch and break mother's china simply because they cannot have their own wilful way. Believe me or discredit me as you will, there is no one that has the true Cause of your "Rights" more at heart than I—but I deprecate and deplore every rough and evil deed which makes you resemble uncivilised man at his worst. violence is man's prerogative; woman's province is to gain by gentleness what he snatches by brute strength. The "militant Suffragette" is unwomanly; and therein lies her worse disgrace.

. . . The Suffragists seem to think that the "Vote" will ensure consideration for women from men on a broader and more intelligent basis, but I venture to doubt this. Certainly it will do no good if it has to be obtained by such methods of depredation and violence as place women on a much lower level of shame than any of the wrongs and injuries of which they complain. And in any case, it is to be feared that it can only end in estranging man altogether from every cherished ideal he has formed of womanhood, and quenching within him every spark of tenderness and chivalry. To gain the Suffrage and to lose love? Is it worth while? Love begets faith, and faith begets love—they are the equal swing of the pendulum and without either faith or love a woman's nature is deformed and becomes a mere abortion of sex.

PEASE-PUDDING.

[Mr. J. A. Pease, President of the Board of Education, would have novel-reading made part of the training of girls for domestic service.]

How nice to see our democrats
Enthroned in attitudes majestic
Seeking to better service that's
Domestic!
I hope to goodness Mary Ann
Appreciates this worthy man.

In my opinion 'tis a grand
Idea that he is advancing,
And he by now must understand
Romancing;

So let's make by a story-book
A Brillat-Savarin of Cook.

She should make pastry of a sort
Equivalent to Mr. Gunter's

When she has read right through
"The Fortune-Hunters."
This novel 'mongst the best will rank;
Its author's name was Elibank.

Who'll harbour doubts that Betsy Jane
Will show herself adept at curry
After perusal of "The Thane
Of Murray,"
Or "A recital true and strange
Of rambles out of postal range"?

Belinda will beyond a doubt
Become a most accomplished slavey
If she'll read Winston's "Tales about
The Navy,"
Proving you can a balance strike
Which comes to anything you like.

Phœbe, when told to sweep the stairs,
Will not express her mind too freely
If she has read "The Love Affairs
Of Sissy";
One chapter, that which brings in
"Bobs,"
Will reconcile her to odd jobs.

Hester the housemaid will take care
To do each task when we allot it
If she reads "In the Neck, or where
We got it,"
A romance of Newmarket Heath,
The Premier's name writ underneath.

Lizzie will be a Tweenie fine
As ever wielded pairs of bellows
When she's got through "Have some of mine,
Old Fellows,"
A thriller that sets out to show
The righteous may be in the know.

The time may come when no one shirks
And duty shows no dereliction
When Abigail goes in for works
Of fiction;
And Ministers, the world believes,
Have lots more fiction up their sleeves

But let not Pease this tip ignore:
Unless he revels in convulsion
He'd better not try any more
Compulsion.
He has been told, and pretty flat,
We've had about enough of that.

—Mostyn T. Pigott in the "World."

WHAT FAIRFAX DID.

BY "ASSISTANT RESIDENT."

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.]

Years ago all the world and his wife knew about the Mahdi. He was a ferocious person, probably black as to colour, a terrible slave-raider, who kept scores and scores of wives, and occasioned endless bloodshed and trouble in Upper Egypt.

Time went on, the personal element faded, and people got to talking of Mahdism—the condition of affairs to which the activities of the Mahdi had given rise. Again a few years passed, and there came Kitchener, and Omdurman, and the destruction of the Khalifa and his hordes. Whereat the world and his wife heaved a sigh of greatful relief, saying, "Thank goodness; that's all over and done with. And Mahdi and Mahdism alike passed from thought.

Unfortunately, however, the matter did "not" end there. The Mahdi was the living expression on Mohammedanism militant, as his acts were the logical and inevitable expression of its teachings. Right across the top of Africa Islam holds sway, and that part of the continent lying north of the Equator is peopled chiefly by followers of the Prophet.

The effects of the Mahdi's movements were felt and reflected throughout the Moslem communities of Africa; more, they are felt to-day as a living force. "Slay the infidel, possess yourselves the land," is an ideal which naturally and specially commends itself to those Mohammedans who—as in the case of the territories comprised within the British, French, and German possessions—have seen the "infidel" establish himself in the country by force of arms. They have watched him assume the control of affairs, and they have felt his heavy hand upon the slave rider and upon the oppressor and evil-doer generally. The prohibition of the custom of raiding pagan tribes for slaves, and the gradual abolition of the institution of slavery itself, tend necessarily to the impoverishment of the present generation of Mussalman chieftains. Each of these chieftains maintains a great crowd of dependents, also Moslems, who form the bulk of the local aristocracy. Hence if the "big man" loses a shilling, the members of his entourage are affected.

In any community a radical change of conditions is bound to operate adversely in respect of some individuals, and the Mussulman chiefs provide the "hard case" of the existing situation. In the long run, of course, chiefs, like the rest of the population, will benefit by the change, but in the earliest stage of the transition they are bound to suffer.

The liberty to call together their followers and go forth to war upon a neighbour has, of course, passed away from them for ever. His religion seems to endue the Moslem with a taste for blood, and a Government which bans the gratification of this taste can hardly ever be really acceptable to him. What, he argues, is the ability to purchase an automobile, a gramophone, European clothes and saddlery compared with the life-and-death powers of an irresponsible autocrat—powers that he has lost? So he is not content, nor does it seem likely that mere wealth will ever make up to him the price he has had to pay for it.

Not very long ago the Political Officer in charge of a huge province in Northern Nigeria found himself in a very delicate position. In consequence of trouble at the other end of the Protectorate the company of native infantry which was ordinarily at his disposition had been withdrawn. Paucity of staff accounted for his having with him no junior man of his own department. In the station, the provincial headquarters, were a white doctor and one very young and quite inexperienced officer of constabulary, recently arrived in the country. The available force consisted of some thirty native constables—worthy enough fellows, armed with carbines, some of which could be fired. And, lastly, there were the usual dozen political agents, interpreters, and couriers, concerning whose value in their respective callings there might be some doubt, but in regard to whose fighting capacity there could be none whatever.

Less than two miles away from the station, across the plain, its high mud walls grim and stark in the sunlight, stood a great native city. The station itself straggled along rather more than a mile of a low ridge—three bungalows, the courthouse, stores, and in the midst the fort, then garrisoned by the thirty constables. All these buildings were well separated, and each isolated from the others. Now that the troops were gone, station and fort alike were, from a military point of view, untenable.

The city was the seat of an Emir, a great and powerful chief, ruler of the people for a hundred miles around. It was the custom of the Emir once a week to come in state, with his immediate entourage, attended by a mounted escort, to call officially upon the Resident in the station. Robed in magnificent flowing garments, turbaned and veiled, splendidly mounted on a gaily-caparisoned charger, this Emir was a fine figure of a man. And it was a brave sight when he and his bodyguard of spearmen, clad in armour, well mounted on useful animals, came clattering and jingling and sparkling out across the plain up to the courthouse.

At the time of which I write, however, this visit was some days overdue. The Emir had not come nor had he sent any explanation or excuse of any kind. "From information received," the Resident knew that a Mallam had arrived in the city some days previously. This person was discribed to him as "el Haji"—one who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca—an undertaking which at that period was an affair of some three years as to time, and of risks—murder, enslavement starvation—almost incalculable.

The Mallam arrived in the city alone and a foot from the North, and the report added that he had been instantly received by the Emir with great honour, and installed in a big house close to the palace.

The "North" means that vast, vague ill-defined extent of country east and south of the Sahara, the home of Senussi and the haunt of those fierce, ruthless, fighting Moslem tribes from which sprang the Mahdi. The Resident's troops had been taken from him to form part of a force whose objective was in that portion of the Protectorate bordering upon this territory. They had gone to operate against a powerful chief who was known to be actively engaged in promoting a conspiracy amongst his co-religionists throughout the Protectorate to destroy, once for all, the usurping infidels.

The neglect by the Emir of his customary visit had led to a feeling of uneasiness in the station. Servants had made excuse for not going into the city to market, and a courier, sent with a letter to the Emir, had failed to return, nor was any news of him forthcoming. Normally, a crowd of natives with complaints and petitions awaited the Resident each morning outside the court house, but for nearly a week not one single man had been seen there. The usual hawkers came no more to the station peddling their small wares. The constabulary and native staff had begun to indulge in covert insolence to the white officials, several "boys" were reported as having disappeared, and the four clerks from the cost—trousered negroes these, and Christians of sorts—grey-black with panic, and sobbing bitterly, had besought permission from the Resident to feed and sleep in the courthouse. Lastly, there was no telegraph line in the station.

Such was the position that confronted the Resident one hot, dusty day in June. The contemplation of it went far towards spoiling his lunch, and he rose up and went across to the police office, where he found the police officer, collarless an in shirt-sleeves, busy with returns and a long cigar.

"Afternoon," said the Resident.

"Hallo!" replied the other. "Take a pew."

The visitor took one, also a cigar. Then he asked, "All your men in the fort?"

"Yes. I moved 'em up there this morning from their own barracks. And the ammunition and stores are there also of course."

"Well, I should like to inspect the detachment this afternoon—four-thirty, full marching order, please. I'm going down to the town presently, and I'll come and look at them on my way back.'

With that he took his leave.

A few hundred yards away stood the medical officer's bungalow, and towards this the Resident bent is steps. Arrived there, he found the grizzled occupant inspecting his battery of sporting guns. Dr. Warren was, and is, a mighty hunter and his collection of guns and trophies is known and discussed from Kano to Calabar. The man of medicine was as fully alive to the possibilities of the situation as was the Resident himself. Hence, possibly, this overhauling of the guns.

Fairfax told him of his orders to "the child," for so they called the policeman.

"You will oblige me greatly, Warren," he added, "if you will stroll over to the fort about four o'clock. Take the guns over with you, and the armourer can pull'em through for you. I'm off to the city now, and I may be back by then, or I may not. Whilst you are in the fort, you might keep your weather eye on the road out from the city. We shall know within a couple of hours whether we're going to have trouble. If we are, you'll see a lot of people come streaming out along that road, and you'll be comfortably inside the fort in plenty of time."

"Right-o!" said the doctor, and he held out his hand.

Back in his own bungalow, Mr. Resident Fairfax lost no time in arraying himself in the rather gorgeous uniform he affected on occasions of ceremony. That afternoon, however, he added a revolver to the kit. The senior political-agent-cum-interpreter was in attendance, and Fairfax explained that he required his company to the Emir's palace.

"You will walk before me," he said, "and you understand what this is?" he concluded, with a tap at the pistol holster on his hip.

The little party started forth. First walked the interpreter, then Fairfax, mounted, followed by the groom. Awudu Bashar, ex-soldier, at one time of the Senegal Tirailleurs, late of the West African Frontier Force, and now most efficient and devoted of personal orderlies, brought up the rear of the procession carrying a Rurkhee chair. In this order they proceeded to the city. They passed the gate without hindrance, and so on within the walls. There all was ferment and excitement. Buying and selling in the market there was none. Groups of men, always men—there were no children or women to be seen—stood about talking and gesticulating. The sight of them, and their noise, was alike sinister, ominous, threatening. The appearance and swift passage of the tiny cortége through their midst were a complete surprise. Scowls greeted it, muttered threats accompanied it, but the little party, threading its way rapidly through the throng, reached the Emir's palace without mishap. Arrived there, the interpreter hesitated for a moment.

"Go ahead," said Fairfax, his hand on the pistol holster, and the man led on under the square tower that formed the gate, across a great open court, under another smaller tower, and so to a second court, with fine shady trees in the midst, and a columnade running along one side.

The court was more or less full of men, all armed, lounging, walking, sitting, standing, restless and expectant. In the colonnade, seated on a lion-skin, surrounded by his great officers, was the Emir, apparently in council. Fairfax reined up. The surprise was perfect. A few men rose to their feet, then, seeing that the Emir remained seated, sat down again.

Fairfax dismounted and strode briskly across to the colonnade. He was a young man, little more than thirty, decision personified, and he had an eye. His manner awed the crowd, and all Emir included, rose up. It was done sullenly, surlily, and with the worst of evil grace, but stand up they did, and the Resident had scored the first point in the game of bluff he proposed to himself. Orderly Awudu Bashar set down the Rurkhee chair some four yards from the Emir, facing him, and took post behind it. Fairfax took his seat, and motioned the Emir to sit. His people completed the circle. The usual compliments were passed, the white man closely studying the faces around him the while.

Very soon he decided upon the identity of the emissary from the North. Close to the Emir there sat a tall, lean man, with beautifully formed hands and feet, aquiline features, and blazing eyes—the eyes of a fanatic. No negro this, but a Fulani, light-skinned, thoroughbred-looking, his striking personality gaining by comparison with the men about him.

"Apparently a cultured, intelligent fellow; certainly a dangerous one," thought the Resident.

The man was dressed all in white, not elaborately, but his things were spotless. On his head rested the green turban that indicates "el Haji."

After the salutations, Fairfax asked for his horse to be watered, and the Emir gave the necessary orders. Then Fairfax got to business. Addressing himself to the Emir, he spoke slowly and in a loud tone, in Hausa, and the court was filled with his auditors.

"There is here in the town," he said, "a Mallam from Senussi, who has come to lead you, Emir, unto trouble. And not you alone, but all your people also. The soldiers are even now marching against his friends in the North, because of their intriguings, and because they have put their helds together, and have joined their hands to break the peace of the great King, the father of us all. A fellow of ill-omen, and of evil heart, he seeks to drag you also down to ruin with them."

And he paused, his arm extending, pointing out the man from the North.

"You, Emir, and your headmen here, are a Court. You have powers of life and death. I charge this man, this Mallam, with sedition, with stirring up the people to wrong-doing that could only end in their own utter ruin. It is my order that you try him, here and now before me."

The proceedings began. Fairfax's eyes whre everywhere, and no word or movement escaped him. The tension was enormous, the strain on the man not possible to describe. The court was dilatory. It raised difficulties, it hesitated, it wavered; but through all Fairfax held on tight, and by sheer tenacity and force of personality he kept it to the issue in hand. Once started the Resident was not the man to relax the pace, and he sustained the pressure with all his strength and energy, and with every ounce of will-power he possessed.

Educated Moslems are keen lawyers, and the Resident's knowledge of the code of Islam stood him in good stead. The cause, he told them, was plain. Guilty or not guilty, it was for them to decide upon the evidence. And he held them closely to their work. The afternoon sped away, and twilight, the swift, sweet African twilight, came and passed and, passing, deepened into night. Native lamps were brought and placed here and there on the ground, lamps such as the patriarchs used. A little breeze flittered about the court, and the flickering lights fell upon the faces of judges and accused, now revealing, now veiling them. Fairfax sat on, and behind him, stiff at attention, through all the long hours, stood Orderly Awudu Bashar.

At last the court found the charge proved, but the judges at first refused to pronounce sentence. There was but one, and that death, for such a crime, and it took all that the Resident had felt of will-power to induce them to make an end of the business. Ultimately he prevailed, and they passed sentence of death. The Emir, as president of the Court, formally detailed the proceedings to Fairfax, and submitted the sentence for confirmation. The white man sat up in his chair.

"The Native Court," he said, addressing the Mallam, "have found you guilty of the greatest of all possible crimes, on evidence, in respect of which there can be no dispute. The acts which constitute your crime are within the personal knowledge of every single member of the Court. You came to this city purposing to raise the people against the Government. Had you succeeded in your design, these misguided people would have murdered me and the other white men here. After that the soldiers would have come, the city would have been destroyed, many men would have been killed in battle, and others would have been hanged. Ruin, complete and utter, is what you strove to compass for this city and people. You failed in your attempt—Allah prevented you from succeeding. The Native Court have sentenced you to death. I confirm that sentence and I direct the Native Court to carry it into execution forthwith by hanging you."

A long pause ensued. The light of the lamps, flickering still, shone now open face's stricken with dismay, horror, consternation, terror. But the Resident had the gathering thoroughly in hand by this time; he saw complete success within his grasp, and he pressed them hard. The accused made no movement, he spoke no word. He remained perfectly calm. His was the one face that showed no sign of stress or fear. He bowed his head slightly when Fairfax finished speaking, and remained passive. By race and religion alike a fatalist, his bearing in that hour did honour to his breeding and to his faith.

He was hanged by the neck until he was dead, on one of the trees of the Court.

Then Fairfax's horse was brought, and he rode forth from the palace, through the city, pass the gate, and back to the station in the moonlight stillness of the night. The peril was past.

A NEW WEAPON.

[Better and clearer telephone messages are claimed to be produced from a new type of instrument which, by means of an aperture for the nose as well as the mouth, transmits "the more delicate nasal sounds" in addition to those from the mouth.]

Gertrude (I own the name's a random shot—
I mean the Central maid I find so trying,
Who sometimes hears my call and sometimes not,
And mostly takes her time about replying),
I seem to see, in this new nose effect,

Fresh scope for protest under your neglect.
Expostulation moves you not, I know,
Strong language brings prompt ex-communication,
The bell I used to ring went long ago
And left you master of the situation.
But, ah, when once I get his new invention
I see a way to capture your attention.

As trumpets the wild boar abroad his rage
When worsted in some matrimonial battle,
As snarls the prisoned tiger from his cage,
Dreaming of freedom and fat herds of cattle,
So, Gertrude, I shall voice my rising ire
In one terrific snort along your wire!

And what a snort! The sting from slights long past
As well as inattentions rather nearer
Shall meet in that one terror-striking blast—
A cry to daunt the stoutest-hearted hearer.
Aye, Gertrude, even your case-hardened sort
Will take, I think, some notice when I snort!

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

PEGASUS APPEALS.

"Punch's" chief cartoon this week shows Pegasus, the Steed of the Muses, with wings tied by the Laureateship, outside the Royal State Circus, saying to Ringmaster Asquith:—"Pardon me, sir, but I'm rather tired of being made to do these circus tricks. Couldn't you contrive to—er—"disestablish me?"

HEARTS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

"It is not men's heads, but it is their hearts which decide public opinion," says Sir Edward Grey.

MR. SHAW'S COCOANUTS.

"Mr. Shaw is not capering in a fool's paradise," says Mr. Francis Grierson in The Invincible Alliance (Lane. 3s.). "He has the range of a new Garden of Eden, where he alone is the only regenerate Adam, and where from the tall tree tops of fruitarian delights he lets the cocoanuts of communistic conundrums crack on the bewildered heads of the bourgeoisie to give them the only taste of the milk of human kindness they will ever get at his hands; his humour is greater than his humanism."

THE SMITHS.

"The fact that two Smiths figured in the recent Honours List, but not a single Jones, has, we hear, strained the loyalty of a considerable portion of His Majesty's subjects almost to breaking point," says "Punch."

[The fact should perhaps be taken in mitigation of our first article this week.]

GROAN OR SCREAM.

"A good deal of editorial work must always be like firing into the underbrush. About the only way we can tell whether we are bagging any game is when we hear an occasional groan or scream," says the "American Student."

MR. MORGAN'S LAST AMBITION.

"Mr. Pierpont Morgan's 'last ambition' was to crown his great career as a world financier by reorganising the finances of the Roman Catholic Church," says the "Observer." "The stupendous resources of which the Vatican has the disposal in two hemispheres appealed strongly to the imagination of Mr. Morgan, used, as he was, to dealing with gigantic figures."

GEORGE WYNDHAM.

An appreciation of Mr. George Wyndham, attributed to Lord Curzon appears in the "Times."

"As the years go by," it says, "and his comrades recall the past, there will always emerge from it this young and debonair figure, like a Greek hero in the range of his attainments and perfections, possessing the physical beauty of a statue, and endowed with the chivalry of the knight errant, the fancy of the poet, and the deep tenderness of a woman. If his spirit wanders to-night in Elysian fields, it can only be with spirits akin to and compatible with his own."

RHODES'S REVERIE.

Mr. George Wyndham visited Cecil Rhodes at his Cape residence, Groote Schuur, and told Sir Henry Lucy this incident. One morning, Rhodes, who had shown himself at breakfast in a mood of solemn thought, went out and lay full length near the edge of the hill, gazing on the scene below. He remained there half an hour, and came back in brighter spirits. From a chance remark he dropped, Mr. Wyndham believes that it was in this reverie he conceived the idea of having his grave dug amid the silence and solitude of the mountain tops.

FOR THE LAUREATESHIP.

The "Times" mentions certain names for the Laureateship—Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mrs. Meynell, Mr. Henry Newbolt—and adds. Among such excellent writers it would be difficult to make a really gross mistake."

"I will not go so far as Mr. Gurvin and say that Mrs. Meynell is the greatest of living poets, but I will say that she ranks with the very best, and I believe there will be no disposition to dispute her claim," says Sir W. Robertson Nicoll in the "British Weekly." "Why not make Mrs. Meynell the Poet Laureate?"

FORBES ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL.

Saying farewell to the stage at Drury Lane, Sir J. Forbes-Robertson said:—"Nothing can touch the spoken word upon the stage. The drama is going to be with us always. Do not listen to the pessimists who tell you we have on all sides all sorts of competitors in other forms of entertainment. Nothing can stay the drama. It will go on through time, as long as humanity exists.

"How shall I be sad when to this great London theatre people have crowded to bid me farewell? How shall I be sad when at a dramatic moment of my life my King honours me? Ladies and gentlemen, I bid you all farewell. It is really my farewell. And yet I will not say that now. I would rather say, just frankly, God bless you, and good night."

PENTECOST.

"In spite of its age, the Festival of Pentecost, which recurs on Wednesday, has lost none of its real significance for Jew and Gentile alike," says the "Jewish Chronicle." "The Revelation on Sinai proclaimed the essential bases of social organisation. Its message is as true to-day as it was then, as anybody looking around upon modern society must admit. For, not the least remarkable of present-day phenomena is the tendency to flout that order and discipline which it was the object of the divine revelation to inculcate.

"There is a perceptible diminution everywhere in that respect for the law which lies at the base af all government, and not least of democratic government. We see this impatience, this breaking of bounds, in many an English public movement just now. The world to-day must get back to the elements of social safety. It must return to Sinai, or the spirit of Sinai. Now, as of old, the message of the holy mount must be proclaimed and reiterated. Once more the great revelation prove itself the revelation not of a day but of all time."

A WIFE IN BRACKETS.

Miss Lena Ashwell, the actress, in a witty speech before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urged that husbands and wives should be treated as separate taxable units especially for the income-tax.

"For fifteen years she had paid income-tax on her own earnings, and had no grievance against the income-tax as a tax. This year, instead of the taxpapers being sent to her they were sent to Dr. Simpson, her husband at her place of business—the Kingsway Theatre. She was referred to in brackets, the papers being made out to Dr. Simpson (for wife). If she was not a person, but an appendage, it should be impossible for her to be on the list of taxpayers. Surely anything which was simply a parenthesis should not be on the list of those who supported the expenses of this great nation."

The Chancellor admitted that there was a legal humiliation in the case premised to consider it.

TO WIN THE AMERICA CUP.

Mr. W. P. Burton, who has been asked by Sir Thomas Lipton to sail "Shamrock IV" in the America Cup race next year, is a wealthy Ipswich merchant.

"Mr. Burton has sailed in about a thousand races, having won more than half of them. He succeeded in getting 265 wins to his credit before he had a chance of winning a King's Cup, and he secured the first he went in for. He had the distinction of winning the last cup offered by King Edward, while he captured the first offered by King George," says the "Evening News."

IMPERIAL DELHI.

"For some time past repeated rumours have attributed to the Government of India an inclination privately to repent of the policy of transferring the capital to Delhi, and an intention to cover up the mistake and reduce its cost by planning the new city on a much less ambitious scale than was at first contemplated," says the "Times."

"We have excellent authority for announcing that Lord Hardinge's Government has the fullest determination to make the prospective capital a worthy Imperial city, suited to represent a great conception of policy which is adhered to without misgiving."

LIVE WIRES OF THE BUSINESS WORLD.

A great National Convention of advertising men is being held at Baltimore. Last Sunday some of them even occupied pulpits in the city.

The advertising manager of the "Minneapolis Tribune" preaching at the Methodist Episcopal Church, based his sermon on Matthew v., 15: "Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick": and another manager said: "If Christ lived in the twentieth century, He would most certainly use the printing press, the telegraph, telephone, cablegram, and postal facilities, the rail and steamship services, and advertising, to spread the Gospel of His Kingdom."

LORD CHANCELLOR ON PREACHERS.

Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, laid the foundatious on Saturday of the fine new buildings, planned by Mr. Horder, for Cheshunt College, Cambridge.

Lord Haldane said that to-day "there was the same intensity as of old, the same obstinate questionings of things of sense and outward things, of which Wordsworth spoke, but the questionings arose from a deeper source. They went to the very troots of reality, to questions of which the theologians of old days never dreamed, and never called into controversy, and the work and the training of the preacher had consequently become more difficult. He was face to face with those who questioned the very fundamentals on which he proceeded, and who asked whether his conceptions were not too narrow for the transcendant problems with which they thought he was dealing. Now that modern problem had to be met by modern methods."

NEGRO FOLK SONGS.

HOW THEY CAME TO BE COMPOSED.

Miss Kitty Cheatham, the charming American diseuse who visits London occasionally, is with us again this season. "I feel," she said, in an interview with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," "that this work that I am doing to keep alive the genuine old negro songs has a positive historic value, for, no matter how much technical knowledge a sympathetic musician may possess, it is not possible to give them in their crude simplicity and in absolute truthfulness unless one knows the atmosphere.

"The conditions that brought about these songs are the conditions of the past. The songs themselves can never be added to. They can be developed in certain ways, but you can never get them in their crude simplicity as I—and I say it which great humility—am able to give them for they came to me direct from my old nurse and from dozens of negroes with whom I was brought into contact during the most impressionable years of my life.

"'I was once asked whether the Tango was an expression of the negro dance! 'What are you talking about?' I replied. It is just like the question that a Russian asked me on the Riviera. He said: 'Do you dance the Cake Walk?'

"There is no such thing as dancing the Cake Walk,' I told him. The Cake Walk was simply the name that was given to the performance of the most stylish old darkies' couple who walked most elegantly in the barn on Saturday nights. When they got the prize cake the woman would balance it on her head looking like an Egyptian woman carrying her water jar. 'What you are doing here,' I added, 'is nothing more or less than a Parisian can-can.'

"Most of the old negro music was religious. The only literature that they knew was the Bible, and their music was inspired by the more obvious of the sacred episodes.

"'Swing low, sweet chariot' is perhaps one of the most characteristic and important of the old negro songs. I am sure that it was inspired by their constantly dwelling on the wonder of Elijah being carried up to Heaven in a chariot of fire, or our Saviour's ascension."

Some lines from it were sung by Miss Cheatham in the old negro way and in wonderfully musical tones and with profound earnestness of spirit:—

Swing low, sweet chariot,
Pray let me eater in,
'Cos I don't want to stay here no longer.

I dun been tempted,
I dun been tried,
I've been to the water,
And I've been baptised,
And I don't want to stay here no longer.

"They were never composed as ordinary songs," Miss Cheatham added. "They just sprang into life from the thought of the moment."

WOMEN AND THE STAGE

THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF ABILITY AND PERSONAL CHARM.

That the stage as a profession has an undoubted attraction for women was sufficiently borne witness to by the recent brilliant garden party at Chelsea. To appear in public as an actress and to captivate audiences is, perhaps, the most persuasive lure that modern days hold out. As an incentive to ambition it is without equal, and in highly-favoured cases, the reward unquestionably equals, and in many outweighs the labour involved. For it is a strenuous occupation, this of the delineation of character and the interpretation of ideas That cannot be controverted. But whether it holds out inducements that may fairly be reckoned adequate to the chances of their realisation is another matter.

One feature of the situation as it affects women aspirants to dramatic honours to-day should be emphasised. This is that fitness consists less in the ability to act in the sense of the word formerly accepted than in being of attractive appearance and in possessing charm of manner. A woman, for instance, who is capable of rising to respectable, even considerable histrionic, heights is undoubtedly handicapped nowadays by want of physical beauty or that indefinable charm known as manner particularly, of course, good stage manner.

THE VALUE OF INFLUENCE.

When we hear, as we do hear from time to time, that there is always room for talent on the stage among acresses, with whom we are specially concerned at the moment, we must take this statement also with a grain of salt. It is a dangerous doctrine to preach, and one to which it would be hard to give actuality. Some of these who may emphatically be termed "in the know" in the dramatic profession go so far, indeed, as to assert positively and in so many words that personality and individuality in a woman count for more than ability on the stage to-day. They go even beyond that, and declare that, unless ability, and good ability at that, is backed by influence, it will stand a poor chance of advancement on the modern stage. In the case of a student whose financial resources are cramped, she is met then, at the outset, with a serious handicap that she may not be able to overcome. In this connection it is profitable to glance at the question of the entry into the profession of young women of means. While it is not accurate to say that they buy their way into the profession directly and in a strictly literal sense, we must not omit to take into account that the stage is nowadays more or less of a fashionable craze—more rather than less—and if such would-be actresses or their parents or guardians for them do not pay money directly to be admitted to the boards, they do so indirectly by swelling the ranks of women aspirants to stage fame, and thus keeping salaries down. This is a point that deserves careful consideration in any attempt to estimate the prospects of the actress to-day.

THE GIST OF THE POSITION.

The gist of the position lies in the point that has already been adduced—that acting ability counts for less than general attractiveness. Genius even, unless demonstrated beyond cavil—and the opportunity for this at once removes the lucky individual from the arena we are considering—is as likely as not to go begging to-day, unless accompanied by such gifts, chiefly external, as enchant the eye and at once mark out their possessor as destined for popular favour. Managers nowadays look for the particular person who best fits in with their preconceived idea of the part they wish to present. In other words, the actor or actress, particularly the latter, must be "It." It is no use for a woman of average or even distinguished ability to hope, if she is unknown that she will be awarded a particular part which she herself is convinced and, for the sake of argument, rightly convinced, she can play if only she can get the chance. She may rest assured that she will not get the chance unless she happens to fit in with the manager's preconception of the part. Farther than this discouraging state of affairs must be taken into account the additional factor, which does not tend to encourage women in their pursuit of the elusive glories of the stage, that an actress may be singled out for the leading part in a London production which she may perform to perfection; but it, by no means, follows that she will be heard of again.

AN OVERSTOCKED PROFESSION.

The truth is the stage is overstocked alike with actors and actresses. It has been described as a vessel into which opens a four-inch supply pipe and from which the outlet is a pipe of one inch diameter. The result is overflow. The old repertory system gave managers, actors, and actresses; but what the public demands now is the single-part exponent. Sarah Siddons, herself, it is argued by those who are well qualified to form an opinion, would find it hard to get on in stage life nowadays. There are certain other points of which careful note should be taken by the woman whose ambitions turn in the direction of the footlights. During the past fifteen or sixteen years or perhaps a little longer stage salaries have not gone up, but the cost of living undoubtedly has. In addition, the fact must be taken into account that the average number of weeks of stage employment that can be reckoned on during the year does not exceed twenty-six. That is to say, six months out of every twelve will find the average actress unemployed. This is a consideration that should give pause to every aspirant of the buskin. Altogether then the stage as an occupation for women is, at the present time, not one that can be cordially commended. At the same time it has its opportunities, though the baffling consideration is that it is next to impossible to gauge these—A. O. in the "Pall Mall."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE GENTLEWOMAN.

A MAN TALKS ON SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

"ARRIVED."

Each year it seems to become more apparent that we owe much of the success of the London Season to our American cousins, either those who run over just for the Season, or who have married Englishmen and come to settle here with a very comfortable *dot* of American dollars. This summer in particular the two best balls that have been given at the invitation of ladies emanating from the "States," one married to a man of high rank over here, the other a widow deriving a large fortune from one of the richest families "over there." The King and Queen, too, have dined with an American Countess, whose entertainments are sumptuously given in one of the most gorgeous houses in Belgravia. There are, of course, abundant other ways in which Society becomes more and more influenced by our cousins from across the Atlantic. Only to mention a recent instance, when the Mastership of one of the most famous packs of hounds in the shires was vacant it was a sporting American and nobody else who volunteered for the job, and who promised not only to provide the necessary dollars, but also to do the thing thoroughly well as regarded efficiency.

WHAT FOLLOWS?

This being the case, and all of us more or less under obligations to the American nation in one way or another, it naturally follows that we must "go the whole hog" and expect American manners and customs to become more and more the ruling spirit in Society. Just now, and indeed, for some time past, the new style of dancing has caused great offence to many of our old-fashioned hostesses of high family. Personality, I hold no brief for those bunny-hug and turkey-trot. According to English ideas they look thoroughly bad form, in some instances, indeed, quite indelicate, as was the case with a young man and woman at a thoroughly English ball I was at the other night. It made one feel quite ashamed of one's kind, though happily no other couple in the room behaved in so *outre* a manner. But in time we shall get quite used to these antics. And why? Simply because our American entertainers here in London decree that these negroid dances (or whatever is the term correctly expressing them) shall be the *chic* thing at their balls. Early in the spring a young Englishman of my acquaintance gave me an account of the dancing he had witnessed at a ball to which he was bidden in Baltimore, while on a short visit to the States. I felt convinced then we should soon have the same thing in London, and sure enough my surmise has proved correct.

THE REAL THING IN MAYFAIR.

For the other evening we were many of us bidden to a small dance following a big dinner party given by an American hostess in the most fashionable of London squares. Here nothing was danced but the Tango, or some other variety of the new dancing. Those who merely dance in the ordinary way had to stand out, for the "up-to-date" ladies had no use for partners who could not turkey-trot nor bunny-hug. By far the most *recherche* man in the room was a young sprig of nobility who could dance the Tango to perfection. The costumes worn by the ladies (all of them belonging to the smartest section of Society) were entirely suggestive of American ladies in one of the new revues. In fact, though the greatest part of the company was English, the atmosphere was distinctly Yankee, just like the hostess. Mind you, I am not in the least complaining of this; I am merely stating it as a fact, and my argument is that it is a necessary outcome of the American invasion of English Society, which we English people have not only allowed but encouraged to the top of its bent.

WHERE IT COMES IN AGAIN.

A mother whose daughter has not long emerged from the school-room complained to me the other day that the young lady had flatly disobeyed her a day or two before. She wished to go to some public place alone with a girl friend; the mother said a proper chaperon must be procured. The daughter took no notice of her mother's command but calmly went, and came straight back to tell her parent that there might be no idea of the proceeding being understand. Naturally the mother was much perturbed, saying she did not know how she should ever manage her own family at this rate. But what will you have? American young ladies have brought over here such fashions as girls' luncheons and girls' teas. Their idea of absolute independence and utter disregard of parental control, thoroughly un-English though these ideas have been up to now, are quite sure to follow.

CHACUN A CHACUNE.

In fact, I venture to prophesy that in a few years the chaperon will have disappeared altogether. Even now she is the merest nonentity, and at balls receives absolutely no attention whatever from the modern young person, once she and her charge have entered the ballroom together. At one of the Polo Clubs just out of London, whither I went the other afternoon in search of fresh air, several boy and girl parties were engaged in playing tennis or golf, having come down in four-somes without an idea of a chaperon. Similarly the young of both sexes when out shooting or hunting spend the whole day together. A few years ago such thing would never have been permitted for a moment; now the parents find it impossible to resist the invasion of American ideas, and are submitting more and more to their girls becoming thoroughly emancipated. To do the young ladies justice, they are perfectly capable of looking after themselves, and are so entirely as a rule *bon camarads* with the young men they meet in Society that flirting does not enter into the programme when they go for a day out in the country, or on the river. It is much too prosaic an age for that, and even engaged couples do not, as a rule, become any more demonstrative than those who are merely *bons camarades*. It is, as I say, the age of American ascendancy in England, and will as time goes on, become more so—so far as one can see at present.—Algernon in the *Gentlewoman*.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

THE "VICTORIAN AGE":—By G. K. Chesterton. The editors of the Home University Library have harnessed their waggon to a whole galaxy of stars, and by some mysterious art known only to astrologers and workers in magic have bitted and bridled the most wayward as well as the most learned of living writers. And it is apparently with joy that these stars perform their shining, for work so good was never produced by unwilling workers. Expert writers on learned subjects have offered their learning and their scholarship the unforgivable affront of presenting it to the public in that popular, partial, let us say at once falsely simple, form which can be published for one shilling. It is almost a sin against the Holy Spirit. The editors alone know by what necromantic spells they drew into the glare of the footlights persons of so sensitive an intellectual conscience as Professors Margolioth, L. T. Hobhouse, A. G. Bradley, Estlin Carpenter, Warde Fowler and Dr. Jane Harrison, and tamed such free lances as John Maxfield and Lord Hugh Cecil. It must be with something of a shock that these great ones see themselves pent within the limits of a shilling volume, their wisdom baldly summarised without proof or qualification. For them this admirable series must appear but a series of shilling shockers. Yet, when the editors spoke the magic word, the call to patriotism to social service, to the feeling what *noblesse oblige*, they obediently fell into line and the Home University Library goes triumphantly forward.

In this heaven so thick bestrewn with pattens of bright gold one of the most dazzling lights is G. K. Chesterton's *Victorian Age*. The editors wisely allowed Mr. Chesterton a free hand and have expressly stated in a prefatory note "that" this volume is not put forward as an authoritative history of Victorian Literature. It is a free and personal statement of views and impressions about the significance of Victorian Literature made by Mr. Chesterton at the Editors' express invitation." This, we see at a glance, has provided a more entertaining commentary on the heroic period under review than any authoritative history could possibly have done. Mr Chesterton first throwing at us the information that it is a task for which he feels himself wholly incompetent, proceeds to give us a statement of his free and personal views on the whales and even on the minnows of the great age in which he was born. He ranges from Macaulay, Bentham, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, and Meridith, down to Kipling, Edward Lear Disraeli, Oscar Wilde, and Ouida. Not content with a brilliant cascade of *obiter dicta* he even attempts the more delicate and entangled task of setting these figures in a spiritual landscape and of "tracing back into politics and ethics the roots of which great books were the blossoms." He sees the Victorian Age as the age of utilitarianism, materialism and rationalism triumphant, against which a series of romantic onslaughts was made, the first by the men of the Oxford Movement, the second by one solitary fighter without pupils or teachers, Dickens, the third by, the Carlyle Ruskin, Kingsley, Maurice group of romantic Puritans. It was the function and the glory of these three movements (for Dickens all by himself was a movement) to disprove the two gigantic Victorian mistakes; the mistaken idea that commerce outside a country must extend peace, whereas it has often certainly extended war and the thought that commerce inside a country must certainly promote prosperity, whereas it has largely promoted poverty.

His probings into politics and ethics and the spiritual landscape in which he sets his figures are, however, not the most important part of Mr. Chesterton's reflections on the Victorian Age. It is for the sake of his brilliant flashes of insight into the true inwardness of a man or a book, and for the sake of his often wild but racy statement of it that readers will turn again and again to the little volume. Often enough it at first appears as if Mr. Chesterton were indulging in a little art for art's or jokes for joking's sake. But on closer scrutiny we are aware that Mr. Chesterton has not only amused, but has at the same time illumined us; what he said was not only funny, it happened also to be true and very shrewdly observed. Take, for instance, his gentle joking of fun at Matthew Arnold on the ground that Arnold set up a new presence and entity called "Culture," that he sometimes spoke of it as a man or at least a church, that some of us may suspect that "Culture" *was* a man whose name was Mathew Arnold. It is again of Arnold that he says. "If Newman seemed suddenly to fly into a temper, Carlyle seemed never to fly out of one, but Arnold kept a smile of heart-broken forbearance as of the teacher in an idiot school." Of the inequality of many Victorians' work he remarks that George Eliot sometimes descended from the prophetess to the governess, and Ruskin was often a governess without even the excuse of sex. Speaking of the primness, narrowness, and propriety of the world in which Jane Austen and her maidenly creations moved, Mr. Chesterton remarks that if Jane Austen was born before the bursting of the bonds which protected women from the truth, she yet knew more about men than George Eliot or Charlotte Bronti. "Jane Austen may have been protected from the truth; but it was precious little of the truth that was protected from her, which in itself is an admirably true observation.

But it is impossible to go on quoting indefinitely. Gems of Mr. Chesterton's sense and nonsense lie on every page. His book is worthy of the series, and the series deserved to capture Mr. G. K. Chesterton in order to set him beside its other stars.

MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL, from the French of Augustin Filon. (Heinemann.)—There is still much magic in the name of Napoleon, and the life of the unfortunate—or should we say fortunate—Prince Imperial will have many readers. Englishmen can never forget that he died fighting for us, nor cease to regret that he was left to face his death alone. Mr. Filon makes almost a ideal biographer. He was the Prince's tutor for ten years, he has had access to all available documents and correspondence, the recollections of many of the Prince's intimate friends to draw upon, and the countenance and assistance of the Empress Eugenie. And, in addition to all these advantages, he possesses himself the still greater one of being able to write in that clear and graceful style characteristic of the best French authors. Though written with tenderness and sympathy, the book has nothing of servility nor flunkeyism about it.

When the child was not more than six months old, Mr. Filon tells us, he was strapped to the saddle of a pony, and at six years' old was able to ride an ordinary horse. He knew that he was a soldier before he knew that he was a prince. "The little Prince" seems to have been a lovable, restless boy, somewhat languid at times, and possessed with an incurable passion for courting danger in some form or another, frightening his tutor out of his wits with his daring escapades.

He was in his fifteenth year when he settled down in England after the "debacle," and rather backward so far as education went. King's College was tried first, but not being found suitable he was entered at Woolwich, where he did very well.

When the Zulu war broke out, he applied to the Duke of Cambridge for permission to serve in Africa, which was at first refused, though afterwards granted. In a letter to a friend, the Prince states his motives for taking such a step very clearly. They were "all political." "I have had proof that no one will be followed but a man of known energy, and my care has been to find a way of making myself known. . . . When one belongs to a race of soldiers, it is only sword in hand that one gains recognition, and he who wants to learn by travel must go far."

He never lost the hope of regaining the crown of France, but he was prepared to win it worthily. Certainly he loved his country, and he died like a brave soldier—like a lion as his savage enemies said—fighting to the last with seventeen wounds, all in front.

The book brings back many old memories of the past; not all sad ones. It is a fair record of a clean healthy eager life crowned with a brave death.

"THE PRICE OF STEPHEN BONYNGE," by Margaret Legge, is a really find novel of character, the story of a man's development and of a woman's love, told with rare psychological insight, delicacy, and sympathy, and in admirable literary style, easy, natural, convincingly true to life. Stephen Bonynge, son of extremely commonplace provincial parents, was an artist whose talent fell only just short of genius; in fact, for a considerable time he firmly believed he was a genius, and therefore made no effort to overcome the "artistic temperament" with which he was afflicted, and that rendered him an exasperating person to most of his associates, even those who admired and believed in him. He loved Louie Hopkins, the prim, reserved young portrait model and ex-governess, and she loved him with the enduring and unselfish love that has little or no element of mere passion, the love that is not blind, but that sees the faults as well as the virtues of the beloved and would sacrifice everything for his sake, except his honour and hers, which belonged to him. Louie is one of the most beautiful characters we have ever met with in fiction, drawn with a consummate touch; complex in a way, especially in her relations with Stephen, for "a woman's love for a man is so far more complex than that of a man for a woman. . . Small things become so important to the woman lover: to express her love fully she must tend and care for her man in the details of his life, the little things that are usually tedious to order and arrange being just those that are so necessary for her to do for him." In brief, to her, as to all others like her, love necessitated service, and when she found that she could serve him best by parting from him, she did not hesitate. The episode of Stephen's illness, when they were both in such dire poverty, is wonderfully done, the pathos of it all the more poignant, because it is narrated so simply, without any straining after effect, a passage from real life which should come as a revelation to prosperous folk who have never known what it was to be hungry for sheer lack of the wherewithal to buy food. There are many other interesting people in the book, most of them—the Bohemians especially—very lovable folk, chief among these dear Jimmy Tighe, "the Weasel," and his Jenny Wren, and that fine old craftsman-carpenter Mr. Ballance; while the serious element is enlivened with much bright and happy humour.

"LETTERS TO AN ETON BOY":—By Christopher Stone. (Fisher Unwin.) This week has seen the great festival day of the year at Eton, and just in time for it came the publication of another of Mr. Christopher Stone's books about his old school. Now he gives us "Letters to an Eton Boy," in which there is some shrewd criticism as well as much "piety" in the sense of filial affection. For example, here is a vignette of the type produced at the school; "He (a tutor) says that you are too hard and cynical and worldly; that you know the price of everything and the value of nothing as the saying goes; that you are irresponsible frivolous, and shallow; that, in short, you are an ordinary Eton boy." Is this Tutorial indictment justified?

Another grumble, better founded perhaps, is that Eton turns out too many agreeable amateurs who cannot convince themselves that anything is worth doing. "The well-bred, fastidious boy is encouraged so far as culture is concerned; but somehow his backbone is not strengthened. I cannot say where the fault lies exactly, but . . . it is as if Eton paid a great deal of attention to the palate but neglected the digestive organs; or, to put it otherwise, as if she fostered taste rather than appetite." Certainly she makes her sons precocious. The boy to whom these sensiable, musing letters are addressed has a couple of flirtations before he leaves, and well merits the remark of one of his charmers that "Eton boys want to be treated as if they are in sailor suits while they are still in their prams."

"THE BEACON WATCHERS"—By Violet A. Simpson, is a novel of character and temperament, conceived on original linesand written in a singularly interesting and sympathetic manner. Nearly all the people are drawn with a sure and subtle touch, chief among them Starkey, the chemist, a man whose deformed, gnome-like body enshrined a kneely ntellectual brain, and a great iand beautiful soul, and who forms the strongest artistic contrast to Algernon Frenant that complex, charming, erratic individual who, well-born and wealthy, the last of an upright and honourt able line, that had curious mental and moral flaw which in mild cases is designated "klep-tomania," and that in his rendered him forger as well as thief, and brought tragic sorrow on every one connected with him, though he himself never could, and never did, realise his criminality, even when he was convicted and sentenced to a long term of penal servitude. The book is full of thought, and the many threads of the complicated plot—which is woven throughout from the interplay of human actions and emotions—are dexterously handled. (Chapman and Hall.)

"THE CURSE OF THE NILE," by Douglas Sladen, is an admirable novel, a story of Egypt and the Soudan during the stormy and momentous thirteen years or so between the departure of Gordon on his last mission and Kitchener's triumphant entry intoKhartoum in September, 1898, which signalised the final fall of Mahdism, and inaugurated the new era of peace and prosperity in the troubled Soudan, which happily, continues to this day. We can well believe that to Mr. Sladen the writing of this book has been a labour of love, for every page of it gives evidence alike of untiring research and keen enthusiasm. Every historical incident from first to last is authentic, every word that is represented as uttered by Gordon during those last tragic months in Khartoum is derived from his diaries while the avowedly fictitious characters—the hero, an English subaltern, the Sicilian heroine, her fine old father, her charming, complacent mother—are drawn with a convincing touch. They would hav been enthrallingly interesting even if they had not been shown against such a veracious and effective historical background. The one flaw is the somewhat inept and unattractive title, but that is really a very small point, and the book should take its place at once as a standard work. (Stanley Paul).

Mr. Sax Rohmer has written a remarkable novel entitled "THE MYSTERY OF DR. FU-MANCHU," which Messrs. Methuen will publish. The scene is laid in London for the greater part and the principal character in the book is the most resourceful, brilliant, and sinister malefactor yet created. Through many strange scenes the reader follows the dark elusive figure of the terrible Fu-Manchu 'Lord of strange deaths,' while the adventures of Dr. Petrie and a beautiful Eastern slave make intensely thrilling and exciting reading.

"SOMETHING NEW":—By H. C. Roberts. (Duckworth.) Theresa was rich. She was engaged to a wealthy gentleman with a "past." The "past" marries his friend and turns up again and again. But that does not wreck the match. No! It is Theresa's poor relative and namesake, who keeps a lodging house at a low seaside resort.

To get out of her well-wadded rut Theresa goes down, takes the apartments, flirts with the lower middle-class boys, and finally falls in love with a noble, horny-handed boat-builder. On her return she sees the vulgarity of her richer beau. She sickens at the gross dinners put before her. She snaps the engagement bond and goes back to inspire the boat-builder to lay down a grander keel for his own life and hers. Together they sail into the sunlight with spinnakers.

The readers, particularly if he be at all threadbare, will be delighted. The motorist-villain should always be mittened for the sincere, nobles and triepe, boat-builder or not. Every nice girl ought to learn and practise this some thing new, especially if she is well off and handsome. Well done, Tessa!

Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee, the author of 'Inspired Millionaries,' has been called the most remarkable American writer since Walt Whitman. In his new book "CROWDS," to be published by Messrs. Methuen all his passionate democracy will be found, together with the vivid and racy expression of his self conviction that man is going to rise steadily to higher and greater things.

Messrs. Methuen announce for publication two Nature books for young readers "THE ROMANCE OF NATURE" has been planned to take the child by the hand as it were, and instruct him in elemental knowledge as to what the earth he lives on is, and the meaning of its animal life and floral life. The book has numerous illustrations, and an Introduction by the Rev. Alfred Thorney.

"SOME SECRETS OF NATURE" is designed as a companion to the young home wanderer, to inform him of the teeming life of the wood and the meadow both animal and floral, and answers some of its myriad qustions. Mr. W. J. P. Burton has written an Introduction, and numerous illustrations are included.

Mr. J. A. Brooke's volume of verse entitled "ILLUSIONS AND REALITIES" will be published by Messrs. Methuen. It contains upwards of a hundred lyrics, chiefly of human interest, but as the title implies, touching at times upon the illusive.

Messrs. John Long, Ltd.,—will shortly publish a new novel entitled "WANDERINGS AND WOOINGS EAST OF SUEZ," by Ethel Boverton Redwood, a new author. This novel is descriptive of a tour round the world. The story tells how a girl and her aunt, in their wanderings in the Far East, find love and happiness. The atmosphere of the places visited is subtly suggested and the dialogue is bright and amusing. This interesting book should be in the hands of every globe-trotter

NEW DANCERS FOR THE OPERA HOUSE.

MDLLE. DORIN.
Another portrait of this dainty lady from Brussels.

MDLLE. DORIN, late principal artiste at the Theatre de Maniege, Brussels.

MDLLE. ROSHANARA, in the "Incense Dance."

MDLLE. BENZONI, from the Theatre de l' Opera, Paris.

"THE WALKING LORD OF GIPSY LORE"

SOME APPRECIATIONS OF GEORGE BORROW.

"His idealising powers, his romantic cast of mind, his force, his originality, gave him a title to a permanent high place in the ranks of English prose writers," says Theodore Watts Dunton.

"The delightful, the bewitching, the never sufficiently-to-be-praised George Borrow," says Augustine Birrell.

George Borrow, the "Walging Lord of Gipsy Lore," has taken his place in English literature, and so Borrovians propose to do honour to his memory in Norwich on July 5, and as a permanent memorial in the city in which he lived the Lord Mayor has presented Borrow's house for use as a Borrow Musuem.

HIS NORWICH HOME.

The house is a quaint little structure in an old-world triangular court off Willow Lane, Norwich. To this house George's father, Captain Thomas Borrow, brought his family after his military wanderings; here the old captain spent the rest of his days. He was buried in the adjoining St. Giles's churchyard. Mrs. Borrow frequently stated that "George was very much attached to the house at willow Lone" and George Borrow, in the evening of his life at Oulton, could never allow a long period to elapse without visiting Norwich and the spots to which he was attached. The house contains a picture painted by Borrow's brother, who was a pupil of (old) Crome.

His mother apparently had little affection for the house where she lived thirty-three years. After twenty-five years' widowhood, and grown an old woman, Mrs. Borrow became too feeble to live alone, yet it was not she, but Borrow, who felt the parting from old associations. "I wish," she writes to her daughter-in-law on September 16, 1849, "my dear George would not have such fancies about the old house; it is a mercy it has not fallen on my head before this. There is a low, noisy set close to me. If I stop here and die on a sudden, half the things might be lost or stolen, therefore it seems as if the Lord would provide me a safer home. I have made up my mind to the change, and only pray that I may be able to get through the trouble."

Borrow was born at Dumpling Green, near East Dereham, but was educated at Norwich Grammar School. One incident in his career there is thus told by the "Eastern Daily Press":—"Young Borrow indulged in various escapades, for one of which he received a well-deserved thrashing' hoisted on the back of James Martineau, afterwards to become so distinguished a theologian."

MR. BIRRELL AND BORROW.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, who will give an appreciation of Borrow at the celebration meeting, has already protestep his admiration for Borrow in his essays "Obiter Dicta."

"I would as lief read a chapter of the 'Bible in Spain' as I would 'Gil Blas': nay, I positively would give the preference to Don Jorge. Nobody can sit down to read Borrow's book without as completely forgetting himself as if he were a boy in the forest with Garth and Wamba.

Borrow's one dominating passion was "camaraderie." He hob-a-nobbed in the friendliest spirit with priest and gipsy in a fashion as far beyond praise as it is beyond description by any pen other than his own.

"Hail to thee, George Barraw! Cervantes himself, Gil Blas, do not more effectually carry their readers into the land of the Cid than does this miraculous agent of the Bible Society, by favour of whose pleasantness we can, any hour of the week, enter Villafranca by night, or ride into Galicia on an Adulasian stallion without costing anybody a 'peseta" and at no risk whatever to our necks—be they long or short."

Two lives of Borrow have recently appeared, by Edward Thomas (Chapman and Hall) and Herbert Jenkins (John Murray). A third, by Mr. Clement Shorter, will soon appear, and will doubtless be the standard book.

HOW EXPLAIN BORROW?

"How can one explain Borrow?" asks the "Spectator." "How account for either his astonishing linguistic talents or the association of this lover of bruisers and beer with the evangelistic work of the Bible Society. At school he was taken for a dull boy. His father thought that all the brains had been granted to his elder son and despaired of George. On leaving school George was put into a lawyer's office at Norwich, and instead of applying himself to the law spent his time with masterly irrelevance in studying Welsh. Such a passion for languages as he suddenly discovered could not be conquered; if he starved in consequence of it it must still be the passion and occupation of his life. His linguistic talents were by no means academic. He was a poor grammarian and a faulty speller. What he always wanted was a working knowledge of a language: and being a queer fellow himself he was attracted chiefly to out-of-the-waylanguages which brought him into contact with the legends speech of other or the living queer or little-known people. Thus his early studies were in Welsh Saxon, Arabic, Armenian, and Danish. His first published work was a set of translations from the Danish.

"What on earth was a recusant articled clerk to do with his life when all his promise of wealth was centred in unsaleable translations; so thought his anxious father, the recruiting officer, as well as all his friends. The pretence of the law was soon given up. Borrow had distinguished himself chiefly by his wonderful perversity as door-keeper, so far as he could he had passed into the august presence of the senior partner all the beggars and disreputable characters, because they interested him and had excluded the respectable clients.

"Borrow passed on to London to try his fortune, and for a time was sweated as a hack writer by the smug publisher, Sir Richard Philipps. Then came revolt. fiery and complete, and quite characteristic in this man who could not afford to revolt. And Borrow, for the everlasting entertainment of the English world, took to the road and became a tramp. Nowadays, when amateur trampping has become either an art or a pose, we have arrived at the desperate stage of having a supertramp; but Borrow is the spiritual master of the whole tribe."

WATTS-DUNTON AND BORROW.

Mr. Watts-dunton, writing in the Athenaum in 1887, gave a lively picture of Borrow at seventy.

"At seventy years of age, after breakfasting at eight o'clock in Hereford Square, he would walk to Putney, meet one or more of us at Roehampton roam about Wimbledon and Richmond Park with us, bathe in the Fen Ponds with a north-east wind cutting across the icy water like a razor, run about the grass afterwards like a boy to shake off some of the water drops, stride about the park for hours, and then, after fasting for twelve hours, eat a dinner at Roehampton that would have done Sir Walter Scott's eyes good to see. Finally he would walk back to Hereford Square, getting home late at night.

"And if the physique of the man was bracing, his conversation, unless he happened to be suffering from one of his occasional fits of depression, was still more so. Its raciness freshness, and eccentric whim, no pen could describe. There is a kind of humour the delight of which is that while you smile at the pictures it draws, you smile quite as much or more to think that there is a mind so whimsical, crochety, and odd as to draw them. This was the humour of Borrow."

HIS MAGNIFICENCE.

"Nature framed Borrow in a moment of magnificence," says Mr. Herbert Jenkin, "and lest he should he enticed away from her, had instilled into his soul a hatred of all things artificial and at variance with her august decrees. He was shy and suspicious with the men and women who regulated their lives by the narrow standards of civilisation and decorum, but with the children of the tents and the vagrants of the wayside he was a single-minded man, eager to learn the lore of the open air. He recognised in these vagabonds the true sons and daughters of 'the Great Mother who mixes all our blood."

A dispute once arose between a land lord and his tenant. The latter had given notice to quit but would not put a bill in his window to say that his house was "To be Let."

To make matters worse, they went to law about it. The judge, having heard the case, made an order for the defendant to put a bill up within fourteen days.

The landlord was so overjoyed at his victory that on the fourteenth day he took a friend with him round to the house to chaff his tenant. The bill was up in the window plain enough, but under it was another bill, which ran as follows:—

"Cause of leaving—bad drains."

"Women must consider it a dreadful fate to be an old maid," mused Mr. Chugwater.

"They do, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater. "What terrible sticks they sometimes marry to escape!"

Then Josiah rubbed his chin and said nothing.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL'S DRESSES IN "THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY."

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT).

Perhaps no woman on the stage wears sumptuous clothes with more ease and grace than Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and certainly the intricate draping and swathing of the skirt of the moment was never seen to greater advantage than in her Paula Tanqueray frocks. Moreover she has had the courage to break away from the rose pinks and orange yellows, which are seen everywhere, and choose colours that harmonise with her own vivid personality.

Thus in the first act she appears in an exquisite creation of coral pink charmeuse, with a wonderfully draped and narrow-trained skirt opening over a petticoat of creamy chiffon. The charmeuse is brought up into a pointed bib at the front and back of the grown, but the corsage is entirely composed of silver lace embroidered with a dismante design, which also forms pannier-like draperies over the charmeuse skirt, while from the waist a long, heavy diamante stole hangs straight down the centre front to the feet.

The second dress, for day wear, is of Wedgwood blue brocaded crepe de Chine. The bodice has seamless elbow sleeves, and is finished with frills of cream net. The skirt on the left side appears to be made in two tiers, the upper one slightly draped, while on the right side it drapes in long folds from the feet across the figure to the waistline. But the feature of the dress is an exquisite sash of soft woven silk in Chinese blues, purples, reds, orange, &c., which starts in a sloping, gathered line headed with diamond buttons well above the waist, and is swathed twice round the figure, the end being lost among the draperies below the right hip. A very smart, perfectly straight up-and-down coat, about three-quarter length, worn with it, is of biscuit-coloured sponge cloth, and has a high postillion collar and large sleeves with turnback cuffs. It is single breasted, fastening with one button below the rather wide revers. The fronts are slightly rounded at the bottom, and as the wearer moves glimpses of a pale mauve lining can be seen.

The third dress is of sulphur colour and silver brocade, very decollete' and having an empiecement of rich diamante work on the bodice, the shawl-shaped sleeves of which are of silver lace. Over the shoulders are wide folds of black tulle, ending at the waist on the right side, but only caught by a diamond ornament on the left, and falling with a deep hem of silver lace to the knees. The skirt opens on the left side, showing glimpses of a flounced chiffon petticoat, each flounce headed with tiny silver bows, and shoes of the brocade complete a charming costume.

AN EXPLANATION.

[On reading an article in a contemporary commenting on the almost universal habit, among the girls of to-day of "making up" their complexions.]

No Delia, it is not a craven heart,
Nor yet one schooled to stoical resistance,
Which makes me play what seems a backward part
And keep my distance.

Red lips and cheeks where paler roses reign
(Both obvious parts of your corporeal *trousseau*,
Still stir me as of old—and, I maintain,
Will always do so.

I still admire, but now am quite resigned
Todo so from afar—my joy is tainted.
I dare not draw too near lest I should find
Those charms hand-painted.

Art above Nature you yourself have set—
Can you complain if I, too, use discretion,
And, treating you as Art, withdraw to get
The best impression

—Lucio in the *Manchester Guardian*

THE BABY.

He's a roly-poly, cunning little mite,
Such a smiling, dancing, cooing, elfin sprite,
That his smile makes burdens lighter,
And his love makes dark days brighter.
And his presence gives a feeling of delight.
Such a constant source of happiness and joy
Is this rosy-lipped and brown-eyed little boy.
Such a funny little language that he speaks—
Little gurgles, little cooings, little squeaks.
But each little intonation.
Bears its bit of information.
And the cunning little dimples in his cheeks,
Coming, going, like the sunbeams in their play,
Lighten up my little cottage ev'ry day.
When I feel his cunning fingers on my face,
Feel the little lines of love his fingers trace,
With no king, though high his station,
Loyal, strong, or wide his nation,
Would I trade "for keeps" my humble lot or place.
For no kingly place could ever give the joy,
That I feel when playing with the baby boy.
When the angles hover o'er him as he sleeps,
And their loving care a constant vigil keeps.
Who can tell the joy I'm feeling
When the love-light is revealing
Ev'ry smile that o'er his rosy visage creeps?
Such a joy no kingly ransom e'er could buy;
And he have it daily, darling, you and I.
God watch over you, my baby, every day;
Guard thy footsteps as you journey on life's way.
Keep your feet from ever straying,
Every wrongful action staying—
Be thy life a life of service—this I pray.
May your heart be ever loyal, brave, and true—
All our hopes, dear little boy, are fixed on you.

SIR CLIFFORD'S GORILLA.

BY MARTIN SWAYNE

(PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT)

On the night that the gorilla arrived at Tarnley Towers Sir Clifford Hall gave a dinner-party.

It was the first dinner-party he had given since he had received his baronetcy, and he was successful in persuading a goodly selection of the county folk round about Little Westerham to accept his invitations. There were several reasons why he obtained this success, the chief of which being that he was an exceedingly wealthy bachelor. It was not clearly understood quite how he had made his money, but it was known that he had been a man of importance in South Africa.

In appearance he was medium-sized, with sleek black hair, a prominent beaky nose, and an olive complexion. Some people said he was a foreigner, and others said they didn't care what he was, since he gave excellent dinners and was quite amusing in his own way.

On the night that the gorilla arrived his butler, Howard, made a discreet inquiry.

"This—er—hanimal, sir," he observed catching his master just before going up to dress. "Where shall I put him, sir?"

Sir Cliford laughed.

"Don't try and put him anywhere, Howard, or else he'll put you somewhere. Remember, he's a gorilla, straight from West Africa."

"Really, sir!" Howard coughed slightly.

"Then he will be in a cage, sir, I presume?"

"Heaven help you, Howard, I hope so. A gorilla isn't a pet monkey. I want him put in the billiard-room tonight in order that my guests may have a look at him. To-morrow I'll have him moved into one of the outhouses near the greenhouse furnace."

"Yes, sir."

"Tell the men to carry the cage into the billiard-room and put in the corner near the alcove. Get everything clear and in order, for we'll and come and see him after dinner. I expect he'll come during dinner."

It was typical of Hall to startle Little Westerham with the advent of a gorilla. Some months before a neighbour had been talking about private menageries and telling anecdotes about some of those that exist in England, and Hall immediately decided to begin one himself. He began modestly with small mammals and a few odd species of birds. Then someone said his menagerie was not exciting enough; so Hall, after dallying with the idea of a tiger, came to the conclusion that a gorilla would be still more remarkable.

So he put an advertisement in the papers, and at length received a letter from a firm of shipping exporters in Little Thames Street which ran as follows:—

"In reply to your advertisement, we beg to inform you that we have agents in various parts of the world who can make arrangements for the capture of wild animals. We should be pleased to undertake your commission, but would like to point out that a gorilla, taken straight from its natural haunts, such as you wish, will be an expensive job."

The firm was called Messrs. Hobray and Child.

Hall replied that cost was of no importance to him. He had set his heart on a gorilla, and it must be obtained regardless of expense. Messrs. Hobray and Child, of LittleThames Street. E,C., wrote to say that their agents had been communicated with and that they would let Sir Clifford know as soon as they received any news.

Six months elapsed before Messrs. Hobray and Child communicated again, and Hall had almost forgotten about them when he received a letter to say that the gorilla had arrived at the Albert Docks, and would he please wire instructions to Hobray, Little Thames Street.

It had seemed very good to Hall that the gorilla should arrive on the same day as he gave a dinner-party, and he wired to say it was to be sent down by motor-car or motorlorry, instantly. And then, looking again at the letter, his eye fastened on the name.

"Hobray"!

It reminded him of an incident of his past.

It was curious, but when the firm had written before and signed themselves "Hobray and Child" he had not noticed anything. But the single name struck him instantly. Hobray! A strange coincidence! Nothing more. And yet—it was a rare name.

He dismissed the unpleasant recollections that had arisen, and turned to the pleasures of the moment.

But after speaking to Howard, his butler, and while he was dressing, his thoughts reverted again to the subject "Hobray," he murmured, as he stared at his well-fed appearance in the mirror, "of Little Thames Street. It cannot be he. Why should he be in Little Thames Street?"

He laughed softly, and when he went down to greet his guests he felt in excellent spirits. The gorilla had not yet arrived, but soon all the guests knew that the animal was expected. Dinner began with conversation about gorillas, and monkeys in general, and several men told rather gruesome tales of the sagacity and ferocity of the brutes and of their strange passions and supernatural strength. Sir Clifford added some tales he had heard in South Africa, and very soon had the satisfaction of seeing that the women were getting worked up into a nervous state. When Howard announced that the gorilla was being carried into the billiard-room at that moment there was quite a sensation.

"Oh Sir Clifford," exclaimed one woman, "I fell so dreadfully nervous. Are you sure we are perfectly safe?"

"Quite," said Hall, re-assuringly. "The beast is safely caged, and cannot possibly escape."

"Well, they aren't nice companions," commented an elderly soldier next her. "I've heard of a man being carried off by one and kept tied up to a tree for days while the brute fed him. He went mad after he was released."

The women shuddered.

"What are you going to do with him?" asked the soldier.

"Keep him in captivity," replied Hall. "I fancy he will prove a very interesting captive. If possible, I'll try and tame him."

"Well, mind he doesn't escape and terroize the whole neighbourhood. We shan't be grateful to you if he does. To meet a full sized gorilla after dark would be an unpleasant event."

After dinner a move was made to the billiard-room. It lay at the end of a long corridor, and was approached by a little flight of steps. The guests streamed along the corridor, chatting and laughing, while Sir Chifford led the way.

The lights were fully on above the table, but the corners of the room were in the shadow. At the far end he could make out the outline of a large cage. He went towards it quickly.

The cage, made of heavy iron bars, was about eight feet in height and length. It rested on a base of thick planks of wood, bound together with steel ribs, into which the iron bars were sunk and slotted at the end. Within the cage sat the gorilla.

The guests thronged round, and for a moment there was a hush. The beast, crouched in a corner nearest the wall. His head was bent forward on his breast, and the attitude was one of extreme dejection. But it was clear that he was a good specimen. From what could be judged as he crouched in his corner, he stood almost six feet in height, and his arms and shoulders seemed gigantic. His general colour was blackish, with a marked brownish tinge on the hair of his chest and head. The ears, were small and the head elongated, with a deep groove along each side of the nostrils. The eyes were overhung by projecting skin and hair, and although several attempts were made to make him look up he refused to take any interest in the spectators.

"Poor thing!" exclaimed one of the women. "He looks so sorry for himself. Has he had anything to eat?"

Fruit in the shape of pineapples and bananas and oranges, was thrust into the cage, but the huge ape made no effort to take any. His arms hung listlessly at his side, and his head remained sunken on his chest. By bending low and looking up at him Sir. Clifford caught the glint of the half-closed eyes, and started away.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "he's alive all right. I never saw such a gleam in any animal's eyes before."

Others looked, but the gleam had died away. The strange brute from the depths of the Congo forests had looked only at Sir Clifford Hall with that sudden gleam.

A discussion was started as to how gorillas slept, and it was suggested it should be provided with a bed. The nervousness of the guests passed away, for the beast seemed so mournful that everyone felt touched by its obvious despair at being torn from its savage home.

Sir Clifford wanted to christen it, but no one could think of a suitable name.

"It's curious," he said, at length. "I put an advertisement in the papers, and then wait, and six months later I get a gorilla. Everything done for you—all the business of making an expedition' setting traps, overland carriage, and endless trouble. All done in reply to your advertisement."

He wanted to stir up the beast with a stick, but people restrained him.

"If that brute loses its temper, I don't think those bars will count for much," said someone. "Mind you get him into a stronger place to-morrow. Look at his muscles."

The great ape's muscles were enormous, so large that even when the arms hung loosely they showed in great lumps under the hairy skin.

"Perhaps it is safer to leave him alone," said Hall. "But I must have another look at his eyes."

He stooped down again and once more saw those dark orbs light up with a sudden gleam that sent a thrill down his back and made a faint shiver pass over him.

"I believe he doesn't like me," he exclaimed. "If that isn't pure ferocity, I don't know what it is."

"He's probably guessed that you are the supreme cause of his troubles," said the soldier.

People began to stroll away to the drawingroom, and the gorilla was left alone in its cage. When the room was empty it moved slightly and turned its head. One of its arms crept towards the bolt that fastened the door, and then, as if the beast had lost interest, swung back slowly to its side.

Before midnight everyone had left except a certain Samuel Brockman, a financier, and intimate friend of Sir Clifford Hall. He was rather like Hall in appearance.

"Well," he remarked, "I congratulate you on your dinner, and your guests, and your baronetcy. You are getting on in the world, Hall."

"I am," said the new baronet, complacently.

"You must marry now," advised the other.

"Marry one of the girls round about here." Sir Clifford laughed and changed the topic.

"Come and look at my gorilla before you go," he said; an hour later. "Perhaps it will be a little more lively by now."

They went down the corridor to the billiardroom. The lights were still burning over the table. In the shadowy corner loomed the big cage. The ape was in much the same position as before huddled up in its corner, a huge, bulky mass that scarcely moved.

"Wake up," said Hall. He thrust his fat hand between the bars. The gorilla stirred a little. "Wake up!"

He snatched his hand back just in time, for the beast turned on it suddenly.

"Ah, would you?" said Hall, and he frowned.

"He doesn't show his teeth," remarked Brockman. "I thought he would bare his tusks if he was angry, by the way, who did you get him through?"

Sir Clifford lit a cigar and strolled to the fireplace.

"Well, it's rather funny, but the name of the firm is Hobray and Child."

He looked across the lighted billiard-table at his friend, and blew a big cloud of smoke.

"Hobray!"

"Yes. Of course, it's not he. Merely a pure coincidence."

"It's an uncommon name."

"I know. But what on earth could Charles Hobray have to do with a shipping firm in Little Thames Street? I tell you it is someone else with the same name. Besides, even if it was Charles Hobray, what difference does that make? You know he's far too much of a coward to touch me. He knows well enough I could arrest him if I cared to."

"And he could arrest you, I suppose?"

"No, he couldn't do that," replied the other quickly. "I've never done anything legally wrong to Hobray."

"But you treated him about as badly as you could," said Brockman, with a chuckle. "If ever a man had good reason to hate another man, Hobray has good reason to hate you."

"I admit it. I ruined him not once, but twice. But I did it on purpose, I loathe him—if possible more than he loathes me. If he were drowning in a pond, I would turn my back on him?"

Brockman came up to the fireplace.

"I've never heard of that firm in Little Thames Street. How did you get into communication with them?"

"By advertisement. I advertised for a gorilla. For some days I had no reply. Then Hobray and Child wrote and offered their services."

"In reply to your advertisement?"

"Of course."

Brockman looked across the room. The dim bulk of the great ape was visible in the cage, and he watched it for a moment.

"Well, I must be off," he said. "I agree with you that even if it is Hobray I don't see what he can do. Unless—"

He paused. An idea came to him, and he crossed the room and began to examine the cage carefully.

"What are you doing?" asked Hall.

"It occurred to me the cage might be insecure."

The two men looked at each other for a moment.

"Nonsense!" said Hall, "but he had become a littlepale."

They could find nothing supicious. The bars were sound. The bolts on the sliding door were strong and held down by catches. No animal could have undone them.

Brockman laughed.

"It's all right," he said- "It was only a fancy. Hobray wouldn't do anything like that."

"No. Hobray was always an arrant coward. He'd never do anything that was likely to be found out. He had a horror of being arrested. That scar on his forehead would always give him away."

Sir Clifford Hall rattled the bars of the cage.

"Good night, Sir Gorilla," he cried. "To-morrow you'll be put in your permanent quarters, and if you don't cheer up a bit I'll have to feed you on port and minced chicken."

But the gorilla sat listlessly without moving.

Hall waved his hand, switched off the lights, and followed his friend out of the room. After Brockman had gone off in his big motor. Sir Clifford smoked in his study for a few minutes and reflected upon the successes of the evening. Then recollecting he had a letter to write to catch the early morning post, he sat down at the writing-table.

The study was a small room. The writing table stood against the wall farthest from the door. Just to the right of it hung an oval mirror, so placed that anyone seated at the writing-table could see the door behind him reflected in it.

Sir Clifford wrote for some time, for the letter was important. The house was quite silent. He had covered a couple of sheets, and was just reaching out his hand for a third sheet when his eye caught the mirror.

He could see the reflection of the door distinctly. He knew he had shut it. But now it was open, not very much, but sufficient to let him see the light from the hall outside. A narrow border of light was round its margin, and as he stared this border widened slowly. There was no doubt about it. The door was opening.

He tried to turn in his chair, but the mirror held his eye. He could see a view of the hall now. But what was opening the door? None of his servants would have come in like that. It could not be a current of air, for no draught could turn a handle. And almost before he saw he knew what it was, and fear struck him rigid. His mouth went dry and his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth, for looking round the corner of the door he saw the strange, narrow head of the great ape.

Hall sat staring, with dropped jaw and hammering heart. He could not move. And then he saw a thing that almost made him mad on the spot. The hairy arm of the ape was stretched in through the door and one finger touched the electric light switch that was in the wall close by, and next moment the room was in darkness, for the door had shut.

The gorilla was in the room.

Hall, his senses sharpened acutely, heard a sound that again threatened to draw reason from his mind.

The gorilla had turned the key and locked the door.

Hall heard the click distinctly, and the faint snap as the lock went home.

Then there was silence. Neither the man nor the beast stirred. But very gradually the power of movement came back to Hall, and with it the power of thinking swiftly. On the left side of the writing-table, let into the polished wood, was an electric button. He put out his hand in the darkness with infinite caution, and by accident touched the lid of the inkpot which closed with a snap. He clenched his teeth and waited. Through the heavy curtains that were drawn across the window came a faint light, for the moon was shining, and as his eyes became accustomed to it he began to make out the dark outline of pieces of furniture around him. He was still looking in the direction of the mirror, not daring to turn his head in case the ape should hear.

The noise from the falling lid of the inkpot did not make the animal move. Hall could hear nothing, and his hand went on creeping steadily towards the button. His fingers touched the ivory surface. But before pressing it he paused. Would the sound of the bell ringing in the servants' quarters be audible? If so, the noise might startle the ape—and more than that, for the brute in the darkness behind him seemed to have an almost human knowledge, and would probably understand why the bell was ringing. Hall, in an agonizing effort, tried to remember if the bell could be heard from the study.

There was a movement behind him, and against the faintly-luminous curtains he saw the huge bulk of the gorilla. Hall pressed the button. The sound of the bell rang out clearly in the stillness of the house.

Although, his hand was trembling violently, he kept his finger jammed hard on the button. The bell far away, went on ringing shrilly. Hall was suddenly caught by the shoulders and wrenched away from the writing-table. The bell stopped abruptly.

It happened that Howard, the butler, was in the yard at the back of the building, giving the house-dogs a run before locking up, when the bell began ringing. He listened to it for a moment, and then since the sound was continuous, became alarmed and hurried indoors. He ran through the servants' hall and looked up at the indicators. It was the study bell that rang so wildly, and while he was looking it stopped and there was silence.

Howard went quickly up the stairs and reached the main hall. The lights were burning. He instinctively looked down the corridor that led to the billiard room, and saw that the door at the far end was ajar.

He stood for a moment staring. Before he had decided what to do he heard the study door open. He jumped round and saw the gorilla standing in the doorway, looking at him.

Howard saw the study was in darkness behind the beast. With considerable presence of mind the butler sprang into the electric lift beside him, touched the key, and was borne swiftly to the upper storey. The gorilla remained where it was, and Howard caught a last glimpse of it watching him duly from the study door with an expressionless face.

The butler made his way to the servants' quarters and roused the two footmen. The three men went down by the back stairs and crept cautiously to the gun-room, where they armed themselves. Each carrying a gun, they stole up the hall in a little group.

There was no sign of the gorilla. They went into the billiard-room. The cage was empty and its door was open. Then Howard led the way into the study.

On turning up the lights they found their master lolling in the chair by the writing-table. His neck was broken.

The keepers and grooms were roused and a search for the gorilla with dogs commenced. A broken window in the drawing room showed which way the animal had escaped, and the dogs were soon on its trail. The head-keeper was the first to catch sight of the beast, running swiftly along the crest of a low hill, its great frame clearly outlined against the starry sky. He fired, and the gorilla staggered. Others came up and fired, and the ape was seen to drop and lie still.

They approached it cautiously. It lay in a heap on the grass, a big black mass in the moonlight. The head keeper stirred it with the butt of his gun, but the beast did not move. It was dead. They crowded round it.

It was the head keeper who first drew the attention of the others to the fact that the animal's arms had a curious feel about them. The muscles seemed inelastic and strangely lumpy. Then someone tried to force the beast's jaws open and failed. A lantern was brought, and a piece of wood wedged between the jaws. They opened suddenly with a tearing sound, and pieces of broken wire were seen glinting in the light.

A gasp of astonishment, went round, for the whole head of the beast fell back and they saw before them the face of a man, white and ghastly, with closed eyes and an expression of strange agony and dismay on his features. Across the left side of the forehead ran a long white scar.

It was in this manner that Charles Hobray replied to Hall's advertisement

THEIR MAJESTIES' COURT.

PRICELESS OLD LACE AND EMBROIDERY.

Rare old lace and exquisite embroidery characterised the gowns at the fifth Court held by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on June 10. The beautiful dress worn by the Countess of Mar was an example of this, for it was almost entirely covered with fine old lace of rare beauty. Her train, which was of an exquisite shade of yellow, was trimmed with black velvet, diamante, and more rare lace. This looked superb with the diamond ornaments that accompanied it, a headdress of feathers and a diamond coronet completing this regal attire. Lady O' Neill, of Shane's Castle, Antrim, who presented her daughter, the Hon. Miss O'Neill, also wore a quantity of antique lace of great beauty. Her gown was creme broche, and the train rose-hued velvet enriched with embroidery. Miss O'Neill, was in peach-coloured mousseline de soie and satin, the draperies of which were caught and held with bouquets of blue flowers. Her train of the same shade of satin was trimmed with tulle and bouquets of blue flowers.

RARE BRUSSELS AND ARGENTEUIL.

Lady Aberdare's beautiful Court train of cloth of gold veiled with pale apricot chiffon was entirely covered with priceless Brussels lace, the same lovely lace being used to drape one side of the petticoat of ivory brocaded moire. Pearl and paste embroidery distinguished Lady Jackson's Court gown of grey and silver brocade, this embroidery being used entirely for the bodice, and being seen again on the Court train of grey satin.

Mrs. Cordes, of Silwood Park, looked strikingly handsome in a gown of mauve charmeuse veiled with grey net, which was exquisitely embroidered in gold, silver, and amethysts to correspond with the grey brocaded train, which had a full lining of mauve chiffon caught up panier-wise with priceless old Argenteuil lace and orchids. Diamond ornaments were worn with this, and a bouquet if orchids was carried.

EXQUISITE STITCHERY.

Venetian lace of great age held with diamond buckles on a Court train of black velvet gave an extremely beautiful effect to Mrs. Hornby Steer's gown of black charmeuse draped over an under gown of the palest pink chiffon, while the centre of Mrs. Henry Paget's train of grey charmeuse was entirely covered with a beautiful lace veil.

Old Brussels lace again was seen on Lady Peacock's beautiful gown of grey and silver brocade, and also used to drape the train of grey satin lined with silver tissue and the net tunic of Baroness Bruno Schroder's dress of silver charmeuse was exquisitely embroidered with aluminium thread and silver. Beautiful old lace never loses its value, and last night's Court serves to show that the Queen's keen interest in the lace industry and in exquisita stitchery of all kinds does much to increase the esteem in which both old and modern examples of these are held.

Farmer Wayback (starting home from the station): "Please, ma'am, do you wear false teeth?"

Fair Boarder (for the summer): "Sir!"

Farmer Wayback: "Oh, I don't mean to be curious. Only this road is a leetle rough, and if your teeth ain't good and fast you'd better put 'em in your pocket."

THE HUMOURS OF A HAT SHOP.

BY AN ASSISTANT.

It probably never strikes the ordinary person how many amusing little scenes are witnessed by hat-shop assistants. Yet life in a hat department has its pleasurable variations. There is the new stock constantly arriving, and this, especially at the beginning of a season, is most interesting. Then there is the humourous side, which can be divided into two sections—firstly, those customers who buy (and try on) what is most unsuitable for them; and secondly, those who come to purchase a cheap hat, only see an expensive one they like, and so do battle with themselves concerning the additional outlay

THE ELDERLY WOMAN WITH THE "YOUNG" HAT.

There is the old or elderly who requires a "young" hat. She has a white or ye lowish complexion and many wrinkles, yet she smilingly places on her head a white hat and then consults her equally elderly companion as to whether it suits her.

"I think this is rather nice, don't you, Gertie?"

"Yes—just the thing, my dear," replies Gertie.

"I always like something fresh and bright-looking, and that's just what this is," the customer informs the assistant.

A murmured assent.

So after turning, twisting, and bobbing, before the mirror for some time longer, and arranging for a bandeau to be inserted to lift it off my face,' the hat is bought and paid for.

"Please send it to Vallombrosa, 21, Katherine Road, and, let me see, when can you let me have it? You have to put the bandeau in, and to-day's Friday. Can I have it to-morrow? I want it for Sunday."

"SOMETHING GOOD AN DEXPENSIVE-LOOKING."

Then there is the lady whose best hat must be always something good and expensive-looking. Her husband is in a good position in the City, or a retired local magnate, and she, therefore, adopts a massive style of dress. Her winter hat is invariably velvet, and in summer she either has something in the big picture hat variety or else a large toque. Whichever it happens to be, it is a ponderous solidly-trimmed structure, secured with a goodly number of hat-pins. This lady does not pay cash; she has an account which, when it has once been sent in, is settled promptly.

A certain class of old-fashioned people always keep to the same style. Among them the boat-shaped hat is popular, and more especially a boat-shaped hat with a mauve or purple feather. The flowers they like are hydrangeas, or perhaps a rose, veiled in chiffon.

Hundreds of women buy the very latest thing in fashion, irrespective of its suiting them. A woman, with a large head and face and extensively done hair, will attempt to place on it a very small hat, or, conversely; someone with, a tiny head, dons an enormous model. They will wear a bright hat when they should never wear anything but a dark one, a wide hat when they should choose a long, narrow one, a high crown rather than a low one—in fact, anything but what is right. One of the most frequent failings is to buy a hat with a very small crown which will not fit on to the person's head properly, so it (the crown) juts off at the back, and looks like a joint of meat half off the dish

People sometimes exclaim, "What a charming hat Mrs.——had on!" In reality it is probably not half as pretty as numbers of other hats they have recently seen, but Mrs ——just happens to know what suits her, and will not be wiled into buying anything else; furthermore, she knows how to put her hat on, an all-important matter.

"SOMETHING REASONABLE"

Now, to turn to the other amusing class of hat-buyers. They are those who come in to get "something reasonable' and only see an expensive model that they like. Then the battle begins.

"Well, this is a sweet hat. Don't you think so, Mabel?"

"Yes, it's awfully nice; but I'm afraid it's rather dear," rejoins Mabel.

"It justs suits me down to the ground, and it will go so well with my new coat and skirt."

A good deal of looking in the glass.

"I suppose you can't say anything less for it?"

"Well, I am afraid not, madam. You see, it's a Paris model, and we are practically making nothing on it at its present price. You will see nothing like it anywhere else, and we will not be copying it."

"Yes, I suppose so. I really don't know what to do."

"If madam would like, of course, we could take off that trimmimng, which is expensive, and put on something else."

"Oh, no!" exclaims the customer "You must not do that. I just love the orange curly feather. I think I *must* have it"

And so it is settled.

As she again dons her former hat she says:—

"It is no good One is always shown something expensive, and after that the cheap things look so common. *We* never seem to like anything but the most expensive."

THE FASTIDIOUS LADY.

Certain old maids, and some married old maids, are so fastidious about their hats that they regularly try every shop in the district, make a treat talk about "the impossible hats of this season," then one fine day they appear in their new one. And such a new one as it is: it most likely has a great cockade of feathers, plumes resembling a white peacocks tail, or a pheasant's feather which performs almost a complete revolution. These ladies are very fond of buying a hat, wearing it half-a-dozen times that season, being always anxious to save it, and so ringing the changes between last year's and the year before's until in time the new hat becomes last year's and so is worn.

Now I think perhaps I have laughed with you long enough over the idiosyncrasies of my customers. Poor things, they little think that, for all my official expression and manner, I am poking such fun at them. However, perhaps the next time you are trying on a hat—or, better still, getting impatient that you are not being attended to—in a big London 12s 6d department you will be able to amuse yourself by remembering my stories and glancing round at your fellow-shoppers.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

"Have you hot water in your house?"

"Have I? My dear boy, I'm never out of it."

Mrs. Jay: "I understand that she married one of the landed gentry."

Mr. Jay: "He was, when she landed him."

Bjones: "Don't you think a talkative woman is more popular with the men than any other kind?"

Henpecke: "What other kind is there?"

Amiable Tourist (to guide): "That's a very imposing statue, guide."

Guide: "Indeed, you are right, sir; most people are imposed on by it. They think 'tis marble, but it's only painted timber."

"I was only acting the part of peacemaker," explained the prisoner.

"But you knocked the man senseless," the magistrate pointed out.

"I did," was the answer. "There was no other way to get peace."

"Is anybody waiting on you, madam?" inquired the shopwalker.

"Yes, sir," retorted the middle-aged matron, fiercely. "I reckon they're waitin' to see if I won't go away without stayin' for the threepence halfpenny in change that's owing to me."

"So," roared Bilkins, seizing Wiggles by the arm, "I've found you at last! You called me a jackass at the club the other day, and, by ginger, you've got to apologize."

"All right, Bilk," said Wiggles. "Anything to oblige. Lead me to the real jackass and I'll apologize to his face."

The big red touring car struck a pedestrian, rolling him in the mud, and maltreating him in general. The owner ran back, greatly excited, after stopping his car.

"Is he dead?" he asked, anxiously, of the medical man who was attending the victim.

"Oh, no!" replied the doctor, cheerfully. "He's not dead; he's merely run down."

Literary Lady (writing): "The most essential point in our intercourse with children is to be truthful ourselves. Every other interest ought to be sacrificed to that of truth."

Tommy: "Ma. Mrs. Caller is coming in at the gate."

Literary Lady (angrily): "If she asks for me, tell her I'm out of town." (She resumes writing.) "When we in any way deceive a child, we not only set a perniecious example, but also lose our influence over him for ever."

Masher (entering a restaurant hurriedly): "Ah, say, can a man get a dwink here?"

Waiter (dryly): "Yes. Fetch your man in."

"Preserve order, please!" shouted a man on the platform to a restless audience.

"There's no chance for preserves here," a man yelled back. "There's too much jam."

The father of a St. Louis bride presented his son-in-law with eighty thousand head of cattle.

"Papa, dear," exclaimed his daughter when she heard of it, "that was so kind of you. Charley's awfully fond of ox-tail soup."

"She: Anyhow, you must admit he is a well-bred man. Did you notice his knowledge of Ruskin?"

He: "I did, and if you want my candid opinion, I don't believe he's ever been there."

A quarrelsome couple, having exhausted many subjects, came to discussing tombstones, and the husband asked:—

"My dear, what kind of stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?"

"Brimstone," was the reply.

Wilfrid was sitting on his father's knee watching his mother arrange her hair.

"Papa hasn't any waves like that," said the father, laughing.

Wilfrid, looking up at his father's bald pate, replied:—

"No, no waves; it's all beach."

"Muriel," said the old gentleman, sharply, "that young man you had in the parlour last night is dull of comprehension. All I had to do was cough when the other chaps remained too late, and they would take the hint and depart. Did this one say anything when I coughed last night?"

"Yes," replied the beautiful daughter. "He said the next time he called he was going to bring you some cough drops."

Robbie met a neighbour who was smoking some fine, fragrant tobacco sent by his son in America. He took out his own pipe ostentatiously.

"Hae you a match, Sandy?" he requeired.

The match was forthcoming, but nothing more.

"I do believe," said Robbie, "I hae left ma tobacco at hame."

"Then," said Sandy, after a silence, "ye micht gie me back ma match."

Shoe-Dealer: "It won't pay me to handle these shoes on such a small margin."

Commercial: "I know the profits are small, but, my dear sir, just look at the shoes and see how they are made."

"Hump! They are made very badly miserable stuff, too—won't last a week."

"That's it, that's it. You'll sell five pairs of these shoes to one of any other maker's."

In a small village lived a gentleman whose name was Peacock, and his great hobby was the breeding of turkeys, of which he always kept a large quantity in a paddock in front of his house adjoining the roadway, which was a great attraction to the public.

One day a traveller passing that way mingled with a little crowd that was watching their antics, and asked:—

"Whose turkeys are these?"

A youth replied: "They're Peacock's."

Traveller: I asked whose turkeys are those?"

Youth (answering again): "They're Peacock's."

Traveller (excited, and boxing the youth's ears): "You young fool, do you think I can't tell peacocks from turkeys?".

"Every Picture tells a Story."

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

The work the kidneys have to do is totally different from the work of the other organs of the body.

The heart pumps the blood. The lungs feed the system with air. The digestive system deals with the food we eat.

But the kidneys have to filter the blood, and drain out the liquid waste from our food and drink.

That is what the kidneys are for—to keep the blood pure. When they fail, the poisonous waste left in the blood makes you feel heavy, sleepy, and irritable; your back aches, you may get a touch of rhumatism, dropsical swellings appear under the eyes or in the ankles. The urinary system is affected, and you may suffer from gravel or stone.

Kidney and urinary disorders are a class of diseases by themselves, and treatment that is successful for other diseases may be *wrong* for the kidneys—only a kidney remedy can help them.

That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are intended for the kidneys and urinary system and nothing else. If this remedy is started with in good time, before the kidneys are seriously diseased, the good results will be permanent. But do not neglect your kidneys too long.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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Prices Extremely Moderate

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MONTENEGRO AROUSED.

RUMANIAN MOBILIZATION.

LET THEM FIGHT IT OUT, SAY THE DIPLOMATS.

SEVERE REVERSES OF THE BULGARIANS.

[Fighting continues among the erstwhile allies, and Rumania is about to join in the fray. No reply has been received to any of the Notes to the Powers, who probably share the very practical view taken by diplomats in London that it will be better for all parties in the Balkans to relieve their pent-up feelings in a short sharp conflict. The Servians report a fight in progress near Kochana. No details are to hand but there is a world of suggestion in the report that the Ministers of Justice and Commerce, "smiling broadly, declared themselves satisfied with the operations." Bulgaria on the other hand denies the Servian successes. The Porte having presented its demands on Servia, has declared its neutrality in regard to the present squabble, though keeping in view the Enos-Midia line. A fresh Turkish army lies at Tchataldja, evacuated by Bulgaria, and the Press is urging the Government to use it against that State. Details continue to arrive of the fierce battle outside Salonika which resulted in its evacuation by the Bulgars and its occupation by the Greeks. Stress is laid on the splendid dash of the Greek infantry, who waded for miles through marshes and then stormed fortified positions unsupported by artillery.

A message received after midnight states that Montenegro has joined the Greeks and Servians in their war against Bulgaria. Thus all the Balkan States are now engaged.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUKHAREST, July 3.

The King has ordered a general mobilization.

LONDON, July 4.

There is a strong feeling in diplomatic quarters here that it will be better for all parties in the Balkans if they fight it out now they have begun. A satisfactory settlement will be easier after a short sharp conflict.

CETINGE, July 4.

The reports of Bulgaria's aggression have aroused the anger of Montenegro, which supports the Greeks and Servians. It is understood that the three States will carry on the fighting until Bulgaria shows a desire to cease hostilities.

TURKEY TO BE NEUTRAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.

It is declared here that the Porte has decided to maintain a neutral attitude towards the war, keeping in view only the Enos-Midia line.

The Press is urging the Government to hold the Chatalja army in readiness to take revenge on Bulgaria.

REPORTED SERVIAN VICTORY.

BULGARIAN DENIALS AND MEAGRE REPORTS.

LONDON, July 3.

The Servians report that a fight is in progress to-day near Kochana. The result is not yet known and there are no further details; but the Ministers of Justice and Commerce, questioned on leaving the Cabinet meeting in Belgrade, declared, smiling broadly, that they were satisfied with the operations.

LONDON, July 4.

Two thousand wounded have arrived at Belgrade. A Servian official despatch says that the Servian casualties in the three days' battle at Ovcepolye were six thousand, and that the Bulgarians lost many more.

Fighting is proceeding at Kochana and Ishtip:

SOFIA, July 3.

The Bulgarian Government flatly denies the Servian successes and accuses Servia of making attacks which have been repulsed.

LONDON, July 4.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Bulgarians captured 1,500 Servian troops.

LATER.

Little information is forthcoming from Sofia regarding the fighting. The Greek and Servian despatches, therefore, hold the field.

BELGRADE, July 4.

The number of doctors and nurses here is wholly inadequate to tend the enormous influx of wounded.

TWO TOWNS CAPTURED.

SPLENDID DASH OF GREEK INFANTRY.

LONDON, July 4.

Greek official despatches announce the recapture of Ghevgheli, the re-opening of communication with the Servians and the capture of Nigrita.

The despatches state that the Bulgarians in their headlong flight lost many drowned in the River Vardar.

Correspondents with the Greeks dwell on the extraordinary dash of the Infantry. They waded for miles through marshes and stormed fortified positions with their bayonets, unsupported by their guns, which it was impossible to use.

Immediately the Bulgarians at Salonika were disarmed, the Greeks marched out. King Constantine took command on Wednesday morning, and ordered the advance of eight divisions. The first Bulgarian position was taken after a rush of the whole of the infantry for three thousand yards.

A telegram from the Greek headquarters alleges that the Bulgarians massacred the inhabitants of Nigrita and Bogdantza.

OUTSIDE SALONIKA.

LONDON, July 3.

A Greek official despatch reports heavy Bulgarian losses in yesterday's fighting outside Salonika. The Greek losses are admitted to having been considerable, but not excessive. Four quick-firers were captured by the Greeks.

SALONIKA, July 3.

In the battle outside Salonika the Greek artillery overpowered the Bulgarian artillery, on which the Greek infantry made bayonet charges and pierced the Bulgarian line. The artillery cleared the Bulgarians from the whole plain of Kilkish. The Greeks, driving the Bulgarians northward, captured six officers and many other prisoners.

£50,000 FOR AN ACTRESS.

BREACH OF PROMISE DAMAGES AGAINST A PEER.

LONDON, July 3.

In the King's Bench Division, Miss Daisy Markham, actress, sued the Marquis of Northampton for breach of promise. The case was settled by the defendant paying £50,000 and costs.

Counsel explained that the engagement was broken off at the request of the defendant's father, the late Marquis.

A letter was read from the defendant to the plaintiff saying that he still loved and respected her and that he was doing what he did from a sense of duty.

[The Marquis of Northampton has only recently succeeded to the title, the death of his father having occurred suddenly at Acqui, Italy, a few weeks ago. The present Marquis was until lately known as Earl Compton, Compton, the family name, being associated with such prominent episodes in English history as the Battle of Spurs and the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he is 28 years of age, and is a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards. He is one of the largest landowners in England.]

THE CONGO.

BRITAIN RECOGNISES BELGIAN ANNEXATION.

BRUSSELS, July 3.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* says that Sir Edward Grey, on June 27, handed to the Belgian Minister in London a Note formally recognising the annexation of the Congo.

18-HOURS' SITTING.

LIVELY DEBATE IN COMMONS ON PLURAL VOTING BILL.

LONDON, July 3.

In a lively all-night sitting of the House of Commons in the committee stage of the Plural Voting Bill, the proceedings continued without interruption for eighteen hours.

Mr. Bonar Law refused to make arrangements to facilitate the passage of the Bill, as a protest against the constant use of the closure and the guillotine.

BURNING OF HURST PARK STAND.

SUFFRAGETTES SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

LONDON, July 4.

Miss Clara Giveen and Miss Kitty Marion, Suffragettes, have been sentenced to three years' penal servitude in connection with the burning of the grand-stand at Hurst Park on June 9th.

BRITAIN'S AIR FLEET.

EAST AFRICA TO CONTRIBUTE AN AEROPLANE

NAIROBI, July 4.

One thousand pounds have been subscribed in British East Africa for the purchase of an aeroplane for Great Britain.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

GOOD RACE WON BY LANCE CHEST.

LONDON, July 3.

The result of the Princess of Wales Stakes is as follows:—

Lance Chest	1
Catmint	2
Forty-foot	3

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length between second and third.

Eleven started.

The betting was:—100 to 9 against Lance Chest, 4 to 1 against Catmint, and 20 to 1 against Forty-foot.

White Magic was ridden by E. Huxley and Forty-foot by Winter.

John Amendall (H. Jones), 9st. 6lbs., Equilibrium (Donogue) 8st 8lbs. and Coligny (Buckley) 8st 11lb. also ran.

Lorenzo did not start.

Pilliwinkie was favourite at 7 to 4 against.

JAPAN AND THE U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

Viscount Chinda has presented to the Californian Government a note from Mr. Bryan which proves to be merely an elaboration of the previous note.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "India" with the homeward mails of the 28th ultimo arrived Aden at 5 p.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia" with the China and Australia mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

PERSIAN FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

REFORMS FOR ASIA MINOR DISCUSSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.

An agreement has been finally concluded on the question of the Turco-Persian frontier. It has been decided to appoint a Delimitation Commission, the delegates being from Turkey, Persia, Great Britain and Russia.

REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.

A Committee from the Embassies yesterday discussed the scheme of reforms in Asia Minor submitted by the Porte, which provides for decentralization and the appointment of an Inspector-General and other officials.

VICEROY AND HIS TERM OF OFFICE.

HOPES HE MAY BE ABLE TO SERVE FULL TIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables that at Harrow speech-day luncheon, the Master of Trinity mentioned that he had received a letter from the Viceroy who wrote "I hope I may be able to serve my full time."

THE TRAIN SMASH.

ALL THE WRECKED CARRIAGES RECOVERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Information has reached the E.I.Railway authorities in Calcutta that all the wrecked carriages of the passenger train which fell into the Salko River on the Ondal-Santhia section of the railway have been recovered; exceptingthe engine which has not been hauled up yet. The brake-van, six third-class carriages, and one second-class carriage were found to be reduced to matchwood; while an intermediate and a second-class carriage were found damaged beyond repair. No more bodies of passengers have been found. It is believed that some passengers scrambled out of the wrecked carriages and were drowned, their bodies being carried away by the tide, which, it is said, must have been running at the rate of 40 miles an hour at the time.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

In an interview to-day a survivor of the railway disaster at Salko Bridge said he and seven other passengers had a narrow escape from death. The carriage in which they were went over the abutment into the river, but they all managed to get out and on to the bank. He also said that there was a European in the carriage directly in front of the one he was in and this carriage went down into the river.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

BENGALI PASSENGER INJURED IN JUMPING OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A collision occurred this morning at Magra station on the East Indian Railway, between a passenger train and a light engine. Several carriages of the passenger train were derailed and a Bengali passengar who jumped out was rather seriously injured.

THE MARCONI INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—Mr Samuel gave evidence before the Marconi Committee that the Government did not intend to endeavour to force the contract with the Company whereupon the committee dissolved. It is understood that on a strict party vote it has been decided to report to the house that it is unnecessary for it to pursue its inquiries.

DEATH OF COL. ASHWORTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, July 4.

The death has occurred of Col. P. Ashworth, of the Royal Engineers, a Government Inspector of Railways, at the age of 49. The funeral took place this morning, the body being interred in Tiger Hill Cemetery with full military honours. All five companies of the Buffs and the whole of the Depot were present. Those present at the graveside included Col. Louded, Commanding the Southern Brigade Company, Geddes, Major Hulke, and other military officers The Rev. W. T. Lowsley read the funeral service, after which three volleys were fired and last post sounded.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

At their meeting this morning the directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend and bonus to shareholders for the half-year ended June 30 at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

The profits available including Rs. 2,27,214 brought forward from the previous half-year amounted approximately to Rs. 22,69,649, which was disposed of as follows:—Dividend and bonus at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum Rs. 14,00,000; transferred to revenue fund Rs. 3 lakhs; transferred to gratuity and pension fund, Rs. 50,000; and carried to the next half year, Rs. 5,19,649.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

MEDICAL TEST FOR THE I.C.S.

EVIDENCE TO BE RECORDED IN PUBLIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 3.

The Islington Commission has decided to examine witnesses in public. The Commission will hear Sir Havelock Charles and Sir Pardey Lukis to-morrow, Professor R. Lodge, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, and Mr. S. M. Leathes, Civil Service Commissioner on July 9.

Lord Islington presided at to-day's sitting of the Public Services Commission.

In his evidence Sir Havelock Charles said that all candidates for the Indian Civil Service were on entry examined by the Civil Services Commissioner. They never came before his medical board, until they came home on sick leave. The examination for all the other services was conducted by the Medical Board of the India Office. So far as could be ascertained there was no standard for the Commissioner's examination published. What that standard was had often puzzled the witness. For instance, for the examinations in eyesight, he found men going to India much below the standard adopted by the Board. He urged the introduction of one examination to prevent members rejected on good grounds by one board going to another. He did not think it good to go to India before the age of 22. He preferred examination by a board, rather than by an individual.

Sir Pardey Lukis did not think there was any objection to a man of 22 going out. It was not so much the dangers of the climate as the carelessness of individuals that must be guarded against. Replying to a question he said that many invalids coming home suffered from neurasthenia and nervous breakdown. He did not see how these ailments were always to be foreseen by the examiners in London. The difficulty was to determine whether they resulted from physical defects or the stress of work in India.

The Commission then adjourned.

CALCUTTA'S DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

THREATENED BY SILTING-UP OF BIDYADHERI RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Government of Bengal has appointed a committee of Engineers to consider the question of the reported silting-up of the Bidyadheri river into which most of the sewage of Calcutta flows. If the river is silting-up it means that the whole drainge system of Calcuta is threatened.

The report and the recommendations of the Committee are awaited with anxiety.

E. B. S. RAILWAY BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LALMONIRHAT (BENGAL), July 4.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway wires from Lalmonirhat that one six-foot culvert at mile 234, between Basugaon and Bongaigaon, collapsed due to a heavy flood. The line is breached about thirty feet. Passengers will be transhipped to-day, and through communication it is hoped, will be restored in time to pass trains through to-morrow.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The share market ruled quite steady with a moderate business passing in coal and jute shares at unchanged prices. The jute and gunny markets were both quiet and will be so until the forecast is out. The first of the district returns are out to-day and though there are only a few of them they show an increase on last year in the area sown.

FORTHCOMING INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 4.

A resolution has been issued by the Government of India announcing that the fourth International Rubber and Allied Industries Exhibition, and the first International Cotton Fibres and other Tropical Agricultural Products and Allied Industries Exhibition, will be held in London in 1904. The Government of India have decided not to participate in the exhibition. The prospectus and details of the exhibition are also published.

A LIQUIDATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 4.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Safety Insurance and Banking Company, Limited, Shikarpur, it was resolved to wind up the above company. This resolution is to be confirmed at the meeting of the shareholders on the 20th inst.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 4.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held yesterday, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of Re. 1 per cent. was declared. Rs. 2,00,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, Rs. 1,00,000 written off per premises, and Rs. 2,90,574-2-9 carried forward.

THE RAND STRIKE.

MORE TROOPS START FOR THE SCENES.

OTHER WORKERS JOIN THE MINERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRETORIA, July 4.

The strike of miners is still spreading.

Five hundred men of the Bedfordshire Regiment have left for the Rand, and six hundred cavalry have been ordered there from Potchefstroom.

JOHANNESBURG, July 4.

The engineers, carpenters, joiners, and masons, have balloted in favour of a strike in sympathy with the miners.

The Government is concentrating several thousand troops and police on the Rand, including two thousand regulars. The Government threatens to take the most vigorous measures in the event of violence.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 4.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. E.C. Lentaigne, 4th Rifles, promoted Captain.

Lieut.-Col. Stotherd, 30th Lancers, retires from service.

VOLUNTEERING.

Lord Willingdon becomes the Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

W. A. Galbraith is promoted a Lieutenant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Meikle is appointed Consul for Italy and Herr Schrader, Consul for Austria Hungary at Rangoon.

Mr. E. G. Moylau is appointed Vice-Consul for Norway at Akyab.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Harcourt Butler is gazetted Vice-President of the Council, vice Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Col. A. O. Evans, I.M.S., is confirmed as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Burma.

Major Windsor, I.M.S., Chemical Examiner, Bengal, is granted two yers' leave.

Sri Krishna Mahapatra, Deputy Superintendent of police, is placed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Mr. H. H. Doyley, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, is granted two years' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rebello is posted as Assistant Accountant-General in the Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. S. Parker, Assistant Engineer, U. P., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. E. Dempster retires from service.

Dr. Pilgrim officiates as Superintendent, Geological Survey, vice Dr. Fermor.

Mr. P N. Datta, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey retires from service.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Hira Lal Haldar and Babu Satish Chandra Ray are nominated fellows of the Calcutta University.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sanction has been given to the construction of a railway on the broad gauge from Burdwan to Kamarkundu on the Tarkessur Railway, a distance of 38 miles.

THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A conference of Bengalee leaders was held on Wednesday at the Indian Association offices when it was resolved to convene a public meeting at the Town Hall on the 21st instant to consider new educational policy of the Government of India.

EUROPEAN'S BODY IN A BAG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A gunnybag containing the mutilated body of an unknown European was found floating in the river Hooghly yesterday. The Calcutta Port Police are investigating the mystery.

ANNANDAMOHAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Government of India's letter giving the reasons for rejecting the application for the raising of the Annandamohan College at Mymensingh up to the B. A. standard has been published. The main reasons for the rejection are, viz., that the application reached the Government of India very late, that the present staff was insufficient and the accommodation not ample and that the required amount of Rs. 50,000 had not been realised. Government intimate that if the necessary conditions were fulfilled they may reconsider the matter.

DEFAMATION BY EDITOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Perojpur in Barisal district, on Monday, convicted the editor of the *Shurhid*, a local fortnightly vernacular paper, of defamation, and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of one hundred and fifty rupees.

CAWNPORE'S NEW CIVIL COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, July 4.

It is understood that His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces will, during his monsoon tour, visit Cawnpore about the third week in July and will lay the foundation stone of the new Civil Court buildings. The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court is also expected to be present at the ceremony.

THREATS BY LETTER

ACQUITTAL IN POONA CASE.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S ABSENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 4.

Mr. Fawcett, District Judge, to-day delivered judgment acquitting Narayan Govind Sathe, ex-clerk in the Poona Municipality, who was charged with sending a threatening letter to Mr. Maconochie, Collector of Nasik, some two years ago. The case had been on and off before the courts for the past year. The letter in question was dated 18th December, 1910, and it threatened to murder Mr. Maconochie if justice were not meted out to people. The names signed at the foot of the letter were Maedari and Kumthekar. The former was borne by an Octroi Inspector and the latter by the Chief Officer of the Poona City Municipality. As the accused, Sathe was not on good terms with them it was supposed he had written the letter in order to get them into trouble.

Mr. Fawcett in his judgment stated that the prosecution mainly relied on the opinion of the Government handwriting expert, Mr. Hardless, who said that the writings on the letter and the envelope were in the handwriting of the accused. The value of that opinon was, however, necessarily defective in view of Mr. Hardless' failure to appear to give evidence in the court though the case had been adjourned for over a year to enable him to do so. Finding that it was hopless to procure his attendance within any definite time, the judge stated he could not safely rely on his opinion for want of a full and proper explanation before the court. There had been a comparison of the documents with the handwriting of the accused made in open court, but unfortunately the comparison has not been made in a manner that afforded to his Honour's mind adequate grounds for accepting the expert's opinion as convincing or safe to rely on and his Honour certainly did not think that he would be justified in accepting Mr. Hardless' verdict. The assessors' opinion was that it was not proved that the accused was the writer of the letter. His Honour, therefore, concurred with the assessors and discharged the accused.

BARISAL PRISONER'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 4.

To-day the Special Magistrate who is trying the conspiracy case was informed by the Superintendent of the jail that Rohini Kumar Guha, one of the accused in the case had suddenly fallen ill. His condition is such as to necessitate absolute rest for at least three days. The case has been therefore postponed till Monday next.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

APPEAL BY BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association beg respectfully to bring to your Lordship's notice how deeply and grievously the hearts and feelings of the people of all classes and communities in this Presidency have been stirred by the passing of the Indian Immigration Act by the South African Legislature. They regard it as an outrage, indignity and gross injustice to the Indian people, who are equal subjects in the British Empire. They recall the pronouncement by the mouth of Lord Lansdowne that any unjust or unequal treament of British Indian subjects in what was then a foreign State would be a cause of war. Now in the same territory, under the British Crown, the Colonial Government are permitted to oppress and degrade British Indian subjects far more outrageously and arbitrarily than before. In spite of all promises and hopes held out from time to time, not only are British Indian subjects arbitrarily excluded, but the measure retains the racial bar, disturbs existing rights in Natal and Cape Colony, pronounces ex-indentured Indians to be prohibited immigrants, repudiates the Indian marriage laws, and places married Indian women in a most invidious position. The indignities thrust upon Indians in South Africa during the past year have been borne with patience, now exhausted, and this harassment and denial of common rights of British citizenship must result in a new passive resistance movement in South Africa and widespread agitation in India. The Indian people in the last resort commend the protection of their fellow-countrymen to the august solicitude of their beloved King-Emperor, and therefore, earnestly implore your Excellency's Government to urge upon the Imperial Government that the Government of South Africa be informed his Majesty's veto will be exercised unless the operation of the measure is postponed pending a joint Imperial, Indian and Colonial conference, with a view to the solution of the problem in such a manner as will preserve the rights of his Majesty's Indian subjects as guaranteed in the gracious proclamation of Queen Victoria.

An identical telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State.

RUMOURED BOMBAY BARONETCY.

We learn from a very reliable source, says the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, that Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, the son of our well-known citizen, Mr. Haji Ismail Agbotewalla, has placed the magnificent sum of rupees seven lakhs at the disposal of the Government for founding a Mahomedan Orphanage School at Poona.

The trust-deeds are being prepared and according to our information, adds the same paper, a baronetcy is likely to be conferred on Mr. Mahomed Yusuf in the next Honours' List.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

INTER-COLLEGIATE TRANSFERS.

BOMBAY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the University Hall, last evening, when in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Sir Phirozshah M. Mehta, the Senior Fellow present, was called to the Chair.

The Senate considered a proposal to amend the regulation regarding the transfer of students from one college to another.

According to previous notice, Mr. H. J. Bhabha moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the words "without the special permission of the Syndicate" be inserted between the words "shall" and "transfer" in line 4, Regulation No 7 (page 862 of the Calendar for 1912-13).

In submitting the proposal Mr. Bhabha said that as the regulation stood at present, no student was allowed to migrate from one college to another except for two reasons. Those two reasons were, when the parent or guardian of the student was transferred to another district, and when change of air for the improvement of the student's health was recommended by a recognised medical practitioner. A case had arisen of a student this year, Mr Bhabha said, which fell within neither of the two categories. A student had joined a Nothern college and a fortnight after his so joining the members of the Goculdas Tejpal Boarding School committee elected him eligible for a scholarship. The student had for that reason come to Bombay to prosecute his studies. The principal refused to grant him permission to transfer himself from his college to another and the special permission of the Syndicate was asked for. The principal had refused him permission because the student's parent or guardian was not transferred to another district nor was a Medical certificate submitted for change of air for the improvement of his health. However, the Syndicate considered that the application was very reasonable and granted it. It was to guard against any hardship in such and other cases that might arise in future that the amendment of the regulation was proposed.

Principal Robertson said that he was sorry he could not agree with that proposal. The Syndicate had not circulated this proposed change in the regulation amongst the principals of colleges and had not invited their opinion or suggestions on it. In the first place he thought that the transfer of a student from one college to another in the middle of a term should be deprecated. Then again, the principal from or to whose college the transfer was applied for might be a member of the Syndicate. He would then be either the advocate for the student or the judge in the appeal upon his own decision. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that students should remain in one college up to the end of the academic year. He suggested that Mr. Bhabha should withdraw his proposition and that the Syndicate might then circulate amongst the principals of colleges any changes they proposed to introduce.

Principal Coverton supported Mr. Robertson's views and said that the proposed changes would create many difficulties. It would give the student a chance to avoid certain penalties which might have been imposed on him for the next term. The student by successfully applying for a transfer could escape those penalties.

Professor S. G. Burrow said that, after reading the notice of the proposal he had intended to send in notice of an amendment proposing certain changes and additions in the present regulation but it could not be sent in time and he was unable to move it. He agreed with Principals Robertson and Coverton that the matter should have been referred to the heads of colleges for suggestions and opinions.

Mr. Velinkar moved an amendment to the effect that the proposal be referred back to the Syndicate. It was an important question he said and required to be fully considered. The Punjab University allowed six grounds for allowing students to migrate from one college to another, the Bombay University allowed two. It must be made possible for students to migrate on goods grounds.

The Rev. Dr. Scot seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bhabha said that the Syndicate would consider every appliction for a transfer carefully and they would never allow any breach of the college dicipliinary rules.

Mr. Natrajan was in favour of the amendment. He said that it was their experience that many students were not anxious to change their college. They must have liberal rules which made it possible for students to change the college on good grounds.

On being put to the vote the amendment was carried and the matter was referred back to the Syndicate.

The Senate next proceeded to consider a proposal to so modify the standard for passing the Matriculation examination as to permit a candidate who may fail in one subject only and who may obtain an aggregate of at least 45 per cent. of the total marks obtainable to pass the examination on the recommendation of a majority of two-thirds of the examiners.

Mr. E. D. Talate, in accordance with previous notice, moved that the following sentence be added at the end of Regulation No. 19 of the new Regulations in Arts and also at the end of the paragraph headed "Matriculation Exmination (New Regulations)", pages 104 and 239 respectively of the Calendar for 1912-13:—"Should a candidate, however, not obtain the minimum mentioned above in *one* subject *only*, he should be declared to have passed the Examination, if on a view of the candidate's marks, a majority of not less than two-thirds of the examiners present decide that the candidate should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtain at least 45 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects."

Mr. Talati said, in support of his proposition, that he had taken the rule word for word from the University calendar which was applied to all the Arts examinations except the M. A. examination, and also to many of the Science and Agricultural examinations. He thought the University was treating the Matriculation examination fairly

when it allowed a rule to exist by which all the papers of the candidates for that examination were not examined. He did not know how that rule came into existence. The Syndicate must have issued the instructions but he liked to know if they had the power to do it. At present they only examined papers in English and the papers of those who passed in English were examined but but the papers of those candidates who did not pass in English were assigned to the waste-paper basket. The candidates paid their full fee and why should their papers not be examained. The argument was it cost them so much. Well, from the figures he had been able to obtain from their records he could tell them that on the Matriculation examination they had been able to save Rs. 1,14,000. And if they had paid for the examination of all papers they could have still saved Rs. 81,000.

Principal Covernton opposed the proposition, which he thought would lead to fatal results. According to that proposition a student could be declared passed if he secured forty-five per cent. of marks in other subjects while failing in English. It was necessary that a student should have an adequate knowledge of English before he began his career in a college. They had experienced the utmost difficulty in college classes on account of the students not having a good knowledge of English. If Mr. Talati's proposition intended only to secure the examination of all the papers of the Matriculation candidates, or had suggested that, excepting English, a student failing in one subject and passing in all the others by securing forty-five per cent. of the total number of marks might be declared passed, his (Mr. Covernton's) attitude would have been different.

Mr. Velinkar said that Mr. Talati had put his finger on the weakest spot of the Matriculation examination. However, he thought some further suggestions should be made and some kind of change was desirable in that examination.

Dr. Powell and Mr. Bhabha opposed the proposition on the ground that the standard for English should not be lowered.

Dr. Mann remarked that there was no suggestion to lower the standard at all but he thought, in view of the feeling of the Senate, Mr. Talati might withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Talati, while asking permission of the Senate to withdraw the proposition, observed that he had done his duty.

The proposition was allowed to be withdrawn and the Senate adjourned.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, July 1.

The Hon'ble the Resident returned yesterday by the evening mail and alighted at the Bagampete Railway Station, the arrival being private. The usual salute was fired from the Red Hills.

Five boys, sent up by St. Patrick's School, Secunderabad, for the East Middle School examination, passed successfully, one in honours.

Last week an interesting case was disposed of at the Residency Court by Mr. Graves-Law, I. C. S., B. Narain Singh of the Telugu Theatrical Company which is now giving its performances in Pestonji Koti, filed a complaint against Mirza Bashir Baig, son of Mirza Nasir Baig for abuse and assault. On the first hearing the complainant admitted that the accused was not Bashir Baig, but a relative of his by name Meddi Baig, and his pleader, Mr. Joshi, applied that the complaint be accordingly altered. To this Mr. F. X. das Santos, Bar.-at-Law, counsel for accused, objected on the score that it was against all known procedure. If the complainant chose he could file a fresh complaint against anybody he liked; but as far his case was concerned counsel submitted that his client was entitled to fair compensation for being put to inconvenience and annoyance by a frivolous, mischievous, and malicious prosecution. After some argument, the Court adjourned the case, passing an order on the complainant to show cause why he should not pay Rs. 50 to Mirza Bashir Baig as compensation. At the last hearing Mr. Joshi pleaded that his client was sorry for the error that was committed by him and undertook not to proceed against Meddi Baig, the real accused, if Mr. Bashir Baig accepted his apology and the Court relieved him from paying the compensation of Rs. 50. Mr. Santos said that this being so he would drop his case.

The celebration yesterday of Rector's Day was well arranged by the old boys staff and present students of the All Saints' Institution, Chudderghaut. From an early hour in the afternoon sports were held and winners of events received their prizes at the reception for the Reverend Rector. This took place about 6 o'clock in the evening at the School Hall. The entertainment opened with the song "Welcome" sung in chorus by a batch of boys. Numerous invitations having been previously issued, the hall was packed. Among other things in the address, mention was made of the steady progress of the All Saints' Institution at public examinations year after year, and while adding to the many improvements and innovations introduced by the Rector, Father P. Garbelli, a complete set of band instruments has been provided by him to turn out musicians. The address showed that the Old Boys' Association which was established a week ago promised much and with its combined efforts the Rector would receive invaluable assistance. Fr. Garbelli in reply thanked one and all present and assured them that he would make any sacrifice to bring the A. S. Institution to the highest possible perfection. When he sat down, a young lad by name Tripp played a difficult piece of music on a violin faultlessly and in true artistic style. He was much applauded. After the pleasant function was finished about 600 people, including the borders and day-scholars, of the A. S. I. were served with refreshments.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 28th June 1913 stood at 647, against 815 cases. Bombay Presidency had 120, Madras 16, Bengal 2, Bihar 57, the United Provinces 230, the Punjab 126, Burmah 46, Coorg 3, Mysore 20, Hyderabad 1, Rajputana 3, the N. W. F. Province 3, and Kashmere 2.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

no vote of censure, they refused it, and, flushed with the success of a trick that would not be possible in a gambling den, they put forward an amendment designed, as Sir Edward Grey said, "to destroy the careers of the two Ministers for ever."

The *Westminster Gazette*, however, does not take this line; indeed its Parliamentary correspondent, referring to the Adkins's amendment says:—"It was clear at once that this was not the outcome of negotiations. At the same time he says that if Mr. Balfour's advice had not been overborne Sir Ryland Adkins's solution would have been accepted. Mr. Bonar Law let himself go and greatly angered the other side by adopting Mr. Gamon's argument that the two Ministers made use of the Titanic disaster to exploit the public. The same writer tells us that Mr. Law's "violent and inept" speech had the effect of "consolidating Ministerialists" although it did not prevent the division from being less satisfactory to the Government than they could have wished. Their majority was only 78 in a House of 614 members, whereas their majority on the second reading of the Welsh Church Bill two days previously in a House of 615 members was 99.

THE CLIMBERS AND TITLE DISTRIBUTION

Punch continues to show no mercy to "the climbers," the new and excellent name given to the snobs and snobbesses, "who," as a grand lady once remarked, "are always with us or would be if we tolerated them." This week *Punch* suggests to the social aspirants who have nothing to recommend them except their wealth that one way to attract the attention they desire would be to make pets of strange animals and he gave us a picture showing a gorgeously arrayed climber nursing a pig in his wife's drawing room while a publicity agent is entering the apartment. A great chance is about to occur to the people who may take the hint. Prince Christian is selling off his famous herd which includes 34 pedigree sows, boars and show-pigs of the Birkshire breed. The fact that they are "pedigree animals" ought to appeal to Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns. I have mentioned the introduction of a publicity agent in the *Punch* picture. Unsophisticated people may find it difficult to believe that there are persons who make their living and a very good living by "writing up" individuals who want titles, but it is quite true. Of course titles are not bestowed upon people merely because their names are always in the newspapers in connection with this or that matter, but it must help or it would not be done. There are, needless to say, publicity agents and publicity agents and all who follow that noble calling are not in the pay of the men and women, especially the women who hanker after handles to their names. *Apropos* of the manner in which in these days "honours" are distributed, Mr. Massingham expresses himself with characteristic fearlessness in a much-discussed article in the *Nation*. He hopes that as this Marconi business has now touched the Achille's heel of liberation, the secret party fund, the party will proceed resolutely to a reform of the system. "So far as that fund is fed by contributions from sympathisers, who give to their party as they give to their Church, expecting no return save in the advance of Liberal ideas and the success of the Government's promoting them, "we have," says Mr. Massingham, who, although the article is not signed, is obviously the writer, "nothing to urge. But so far as it accrues from the sale of honours, a taint flows from it and saturates the entire party system of Britain. In a purse so constituted, and a distribution of titles as lavish and undiscriminating as that which Lord Murray initiated, there lie sources of evil far beyond this incidental disclosure of recktessness." Moreover, another of our intellectuals Mr. H. G. Wells in his article in the *Mail* praying as an outraged Liberal for a speedy change of Government, says:—"We have long ceased to admire their honours lists, and now we turn back to and scan these all too easily dismissed lists of prosperous names full of uneasy surmises. This traffic in tips and honours and whitewash must be ended and forgotten before a Liberal Government can profess to stand for Liberalism again." But Mr. Wells, much as there is to be said from his point of view, must be fair even to his own party. To take a rather bold liberty with the famous Horatian line "vixere fortes ante Agamemnona" and the pernicious system of selling peerages, baronetcies and knighthoods—thank goodness the Orders are usually untainted in this way—existed long before the exile of Bogota, and notwithstanding Mr. Massingham's pious desires, continue to exist long after Lord Murray of Elibank is forgotten unless in the meantime there is a cataclysm and party government passes away.

THE DRYING UP OF THE INDIAN OPIUM REVENUE.

Sir George Birdwood has always manfully fought the anti-opium party and although he admits that the battle is now over and does not begrudge his old antagonists their "hard-earned Lo Triumphe," he is still unrepentant. Indeed in the article partly polemical, partly historical and partly philological that he contributes under the above heading to the current number of the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, he describes the abolition of the Opium Revenue as an iniquitious injury inflicted on India especially regarded as a "word in Chancery of Great Britain" and declares that "were India granted self-government to-morrow our 'nefarious recent policy in regard to it would straightaway be revoked.' Uneasiness and inconvenience and irritation are, he goes on to say, already being felt, and in various ways, and in different directions throughout India in consequence of the gradual turning off of the free and full course of this immemorial silvern stream of revenue, capable of indefin to increase in volume; and flowing down into India, a perennially fecundating flood, from out of remote, secluded China; and assuredly these embarrassments are to be conjectured, even reckoned, to be among the contributory causes of the present ubiquitous 'Unrest in India,' the obscure origins of which so baffle inductive research and evade all tangible discovery." He once more proclaims "urbi et orbi" that opium is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the peoples of the tropics and if he had the power would "freely throw the manufacture of it open to private enterprise, and raise as high a duty on its export as it could safely bear in the intertropical competition with ardent spirits to which the drug seems predestined; when, within a generation, the whole Imperial, and Provincial, and Feudatory expenditures of India might in this way be met out of the yearly increasing Opium Revenue: while the country itself would be left virtually untaxed."

"And," he scornfully concludes, "from the point of view of morality, of the truth and righteousness that exalteth a nation—'a holy nation,' as we deem ourselves to be—full of reproach to us as has been our truckling to the selfish the sordid interests of Lancashire in connection with 'the Indian Cotton Duties,' of infinitely greater dishonour is it to us to have taken advantage of our position as Trustees for India gradually to transfer the tax on opium, hitherto paid by the Chinese and other foreigners, to the already overtaxed shoulders of the patient people of India, chiefly of the agricultural and mercantile classes, with no benefit whatever to anyone excepting the Government of China and the European distillers of cheap alcoholic spirits. The bitter results to India are be already recognised in the far-off sinister sounds throughout the land of daily rising discontents and unrestfulness; while for ourselves:—'Behold ye that kindle a fire . . . walk ye in the flame of your own fire, and among the brands that ye have kindled. This shall ye have of mine hand.'" We may think that Sir Geroge over-emphasizes his objections but many will agree with the contempt he expresses for the folks who are so unctuously virtuous at other people's expense.

THE AMERICAN POLO VICTORY.

In its editorial comments on the sixth successive victory gained by the Americans over us in the game which, as the result of the Indian experience of our young soldiers we have introduced to the rest of the world, the *Times* delares, that in this country great interest has been taken in the matches by thousands of Englishmen who have never seen, and are never likely to see, a polo match, but whose instincts and imaginations have been stirred by the accounts of the games. I believe the *Times* is entirely mistaken. Outside the ranks of the people who do see polo matches and see them often, I doubt if the Meadowbrook contests have stirred the instincts and imaginations of hundreds let alone thousands of Englishmen. Polo in these isles is still cauiare to the general and we must wait for the great yachting contest, which, thanks to Sir Thomas Lipton's enterprise, is to take place on the other side of the channel for the instinct and imagination of our countrymen to be stirred. The *Times* is on surer ground when without wishing to excuse the defeat of our men or to detract from the credit due to the orders it says that the chance of an English success were handicapped by a lack of organization "which is unfortunately typical of much of our attitude towards sport" and unhappily, towards a good many other things as well. We had plenty of evidence of this in the last Olympic Games. Will history repeat itself in Berlin in 1916 on it as it has just done in America.

OLLA PODRIDA.

From the *Times*:—Lost at Garden Party in Botanic Gardens on 13 instant a gold pin-broach, with swallow in seed pearls. 10s. reward.

Apply Beveridge, Pitfold, Shottermill Haslemere.

The annual Garden Party of the I.C.S. was held at the Botanic Gardens on the 13th, which, by the way, was a Friday and Indian Mail day—really a most felicitous conjunction.

Apropes damages of £13 were awarded at Westminster County Court on Friday, June 13, to a man who was injured on January 13, and was of off work till February 13. The long aim of coincidence.

Bombay will be interested in the following culting:—Lord Brassey, as an "old boy," distributed the prizes at Temple Grove School, Eastbourne, yesterday (June 13), and in a short speech referred to the importance of proficiency in games. He said that his son-in-law, Lord Willingdon, owed, in a considerable degree, his success in life to cricket and horsemanship, lawn tennis and other games. When he was called upon to take office as Lord-in-Waiting, the kindly relations in which he was privileged to be placed with the Sovereign were due at least in some degree to the fact that he played a rattling good game of tennis and was a favourite partner with the King in that game. Some of those who attended the reception given at the Criterian Rostaurant on Saturday in honour of the Bengali poet Srijut Rabendra Nath Tagore were rather surprised at the inclusion of the "Bande Materam" in the programme. Was it wise? In other respects the affair was a great success, Miss Maud Macarthy's Sanskrit songs especially being greatly appreciated.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

WILL APPEAL AGAINST MADRAS JUDGMENT.

Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, accompanied by Mr. Graham Pole, a solicitor, and the General Secretary of the Scottish Section of the Society arrived in Bombay, by the P. & O. mail steamer s. s. "Delta." She was received at the Bunder by some of her follwers in Bombay, and was conducted to the Blavatsky Hall, Hornby Road, where she gave a discourse on her recent tour in Europe. The boy Krishnamurti and his brother, who have been the subject of legal proceedings in the Madras High Court, and who were ordered to be restored to their father, have not been brought to India.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Gazette," Mrs. Besant said that the boys absolutely refused to return to India now. She had, therefore, under expert legal advice, taken affidavits from the boys, stating their objections to returning to their father. She said that she had consulted the best legal opinion in England, on the decision of the Madras High Court, and intended to appeal to the Privy Council.

She left for Madras by a special train at 11-10 a. m. yesterday.

BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

The Staff of His Excellency, the Governor, gave a ball at Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday night, something like 200 guests, including Lord and Lady Willingdon, being present. The Governor's Band was in attendance, and the function was a great success.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 20.

The blind following of fashion tends to bring all things to the level of the commonplace; it is only the introduction of personality into the scheme which can differentiate it in any way. English women, on the whole, are slow to grasp the importance of personal details, and yet, in London, at any rate, they have abundant opportunity for gleaning original ideas. In the matter of neckwear alone, there is tremendous scope to prevent the mode just sufficiently to raise it above the common level, and to give it something of one's own. The Medici collar, nearly always present in a modified form or otherwise on all the most extravagant gowns, is capable of many different interpretations. A popular position at present is to wear a wide lingerie collar placed over the coat. This style needs to be completed by frills to match, at throat and wrist. Tulle is in tremendous demand, and can form a fascinating frame to the face when worn with discretion.

Cherries are being used extensively

Our sketch illustrates a very charming design for the new flowered and sprigged materials, which are surrounding us this season. The very simplicity of this design will commend itself, as when the material is ornate, a plain style for its interpretation is quite the most desirable. Another of the season's novelties is introduced in the dainty waiscoat made of brocade in shade to match the material.

Fashionable London is at Ascot this week, and as the famous race meeting is being favoured with glorious weather, some very beautiful toilettes are being seen. No rendezvous affords a better opportunity for acquiring an accurate knowledge of the accepted mode of the season. One of the most striking features of the first day was the prevalence of quaint coatees, and black and white effects to be seen in the Royal enclosure. One very striking toilette was composed of a mysteriously draped gown of plain black and white crepe metior, over which was worn a short floating shoulder wrap of cerise gauze heavily embroidered in a barbaric design with gold and silver. The hat, which completed this very charming scheme, was made entirely of white aerophane the sole trimming being a magnificent mount of paeonies in the same shade of cerise as the wrap. In spite of the very warm weather, one noticed many coats and skirts, though these were nearly all composed of such thin materials as charmeuse, poplin, or crepe.

as a trimming for hats and frocks alike this summer. Our sketch illustrates a very charming idea for the use of these or a white gown spotted with red in which shade also the nood sash is revealed. The hat is composed of white straw, quaintly trimmed with the red, while little bunches of cherries droop over the brim on either side.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AND ETON.

THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT TO THE SCHOOL.

Many of those who had been to the Windsor review on the morning of June 16, came on to luncheon at Eton to see the ceremonies attending the visit of the King and Queen in the afternoon, and the narrow Eton High Street was very hot and very full, but, fortunately, not very dusty. School yard was decorated and looked extremely gay, but it must be confessed that in some respects it looks better in its natural state. Every available nook and cranny was taken up by visitors in smart summer frocks by the time that a distant roar of cheering announced the approach of the King and Queen. Their Majesties drove into school yard amid a most impressive singing of "God Save the King," and took their seats upon chairs immediately below the steps into chapel.

The Provost read an address from the provost, fellows, headmaster, lower master, and masters.

To this his Majesty made a brief reply. Next the captain of the school, accompanied by the captain of the Oppidans, read an address from the school in a good clear voice that could be heard all over school yard.

To this the King replied with an address containing the most interesting announcement that Prince Henry is to go to Eton in the autumn.

After reading his reply his Majesty made the welcome announcement that he had asked for an extra week's holiday for the school to commemorate his visit, and that the governing body had granted his request. The captain of the Boats and the captain of the Eleven then presented to their Majesties a gift from the school—an oar and cricket bat in miniature of solid gold. Then taking their time from the captain of the Oppidans, the whole school gave three rousing cheers.

The King and Queen now visited the chapel; then, amid much cheering, crossed the road to the Memorial Hall and subsequently returned through school yard to the library. They visited the provost and Mrs. Warre for tea, and afterwards visited the headmaster and Mrs. Lyttelton. By this time all the onlookers had gathered on Fellows Eyot for the most picturesque part of the day's proceedings. On the edge of the river was a pavilion gorgeous with golden balls and stripes of red and gold. Immediately in front of it was the royal barge having at the stern a canopy likewise of gold and scarlet, while the eight oarsmen blazed with the same colours.

When the King and Queen arrived, accompanied among others, by Lord Desborough in this capacity of chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, the boats rowed up the river; then turning and drifting down stream stood up one and all, while the crews of the lower boats tossed their oars. This was dramatic and exciting enough, but something better was to come. So far the boats had rowed two abreast; now they reformed three abreast and came again upstream. At the word of command from the captain of the Alexandra all stood up once more, and the lower boats again tossed their oars.

The prettiest scene of all was yet to come however. The King and Queen and Princess Mary now entered the royal barge. The eight jolly watermen rowed a curious short stroke, very different, one may suspect, from that employed in their youthful triumphs; the Eton boats went before and behind the barge, acting as an escort to their Majesties, and the whole procession fell away gently down stream, full of a tranquil glory; the boats slowly turned the corner and vanished from sight and a great and picturesque day in Eton annals was over.

GUN-RUNNING IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

SEVERAL DHOWS CAPTURED.

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to report that in the course of the operations against the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf the following casualties have occurred on the Tangistan coast:—Killed: Frederick George Leatham, ordinary seaman, his Majesty's ship "Philomel," O.N. J-15648. Severely wounded: William Collins, able seaman, his Majesty's ship "Pelorus," O.N. 224944; and Cecil Richard Hosking, ordinary seaman, his Majesty's ship "Pelorus," O.N. J-11550. Slightly wounded: Alfred Edwards Bluck, able seaman, his Majesty's ship "Pelorus," O.N. 236995; Albert McGee, ordinary seaman, his Majesty's ship "Pelorus," O.N. J-11507; and Fred Wilson, stoker, his Majesty's ship "Philomel," O.N. K-1405.

Bushire, June 18.

Some months ago a well-known gang of Tangistani gun-runners committed an aggravated act of piracy upon a Dubai pearling boat, its eight occupants being brutally murdered and the pearls stolen. The attack was a retaliation for the seizure of a cargo of arms by the Sheikh of Dubai, which was effected in co-operation with the British authorities.

The Persian Government not being in a position to exact reparation and punish the culprits, his Majesty's ships, after issuing a warning have been engaged during the past few days in seizing dhows belonging to the strip of coast concerned. Whenever they approached the shore the ships' boats were met with a heavy fire, but they have successfully accounted for several dhows though they had one seaman killed and two severely and three slightly wounded.

The operations still continue, but are hampered by bad weather

The Trade of the United Provinces with Tibet and Nepal amounted in value last year to nearly two crores, which represents a falling-off as compared with the previous twelve months. The decline, however, is partly nominal, a change having been made in the method of fixing values in the Tibetan traffic. It appears from Mr. H. R. C. Heiley's annual report that the import of borax from Tibet is likely to cease before long as the result of the fall in the price of that commodity. It is pointed out by Mr. J. M. Clay, the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal, that a few years ago borax fetched Rs. 18 to 20 per maund in Kotdwara, whereas its present price is Rs. 6 or Rs. 7; and in the circumstances, Mr. Clay thinks the time cannot be far distant when this article will cease to be imported altogether. However, borax is only one out of the many miscellaneous commodities exchanged by traders between the United Provinces, Tibet, and Nepal.

Major W. R. Eden, D.S.O., 39th Batty Royal Field Artly, at Deepcut, has been appointed to the Royal Horse Art. appointed to Q batty., which is to move next season from Leeds to India.

BOMBAY ART SCHOOL.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS TO BE REVISED.

AN INSPECTOR OF DRAWING CLASSES.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The Governor in Council has had under consideration certain proposals formulated by the Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art which deal with the following questions:—

(a) The revision of the existing scheme of examinations in drawing, and the systematic encouragement, by means of examinations and the issue of certificates, of the higher branches of artistic work and of the application of art to certain industries.

(b) The machinery for conducting these examinations.

(c) The machinery for the supervision and inspection of drawing classes in Government and aided schools.

(d) The system of training drawing teachers.

(e) The status and prospects of drawing teachers in Government service.

(f) The revision of the system of school grants under schedule I to the Grant-in-aid Code for instruction in drawing.

With regard to the first point it may be observed that drawing is a compulsory subject in Government schools and forms a generally recognised subject in the curriculum of the aided schools. The first grade drawing examination has served its purpose of popularizing elementary drawing in the aided schools and its raison d'etre has to that extent, ceased to exist. As a means of testing the standard of the teaching of drawing in schools it leaves much to be desired, and this object can be more effectively attained by the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing. Finally, the great popularity of this elementary examination has caused it to assume such unwieldy dimensions that it now imposes an altogether excessive burden on the examining staff. In these circumstances it is proposed to abolish the first grade examinations while retaining the present second and third grade examinations. Concurrently with this curtailment on its elementary side it is proposed to expand the scheme of examinations in a different direction by applying it to other branches of artistic work such as (1) advanced drawing, (2) painting, (3) design and composition, (4) modelling; and (5) architecture, and to students practising the application of art to such industries as (*a*) metal working, (*b*) cabinet making (*c*) wood carving and inlaying, (*d*) stone carving, (*e*) weaving and needle work, (*f*) pottery and (*g*) house decoration. In each of these subjects there would be three grades of examination, viz., the elementary, the intermediate and the advanced. In drawing the elementary and intermediate examinations would correspond to the existing second and third grade examinations, and the passing of the intermediate examination would qualify student to enter on the first year course of the painting design and modelling classes at the School of Art. The proposals thus aim at a more complete co-ordination between the drawing taught in schools and the more artistic studies carried on in the School of Art. The details of the subjects proposed for examination and the fees payable by candidates are set forth in the accompaniments to the Principal's report. The examination in applied art would be chiefly concerned with practical work.

In the opinion of Government good reasons have been advanced for the abolition of the present elementary drawing examination, while the proposed extension of the examination and certificate system will give a much needed impetus to the study of the applied arts and should tend to raise the standard of taste and workmanship in the artistic crafts generally. The above proposals are accordingly approved, and the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to report, after the return of Mr. Burns from leave, on what date they might suitably be brought into force, and to submit the necessary draft notification.

As to the second point it appears that, since 1880, the annual examinations of the School of art have been conducted by two examiners, each of whom is paid an honorarium of Rs. 500. For several years past the examiners have been the Principal of the School and the Consulting Architect to Government, who teaches in the School. The need of an independent Board of Examiners has long been felt. As regards the Government drawing examinations they are conducted by the staff of the School. No remuneration is given for examining the large number of papers in the first grade drawing examination, while for the second and third grade examinations fees of Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 per candidate respectively are allowed. The number of candidates for these examinations has risen from 174 in 1880 to 10,085 in 1910 and the number of papers annually examined from 870 to 50,425, an increase which has been unattended by any expansion of the machinery for conducting the examinations. As already observed, the examinations now throw an excessive burden on the staff of the School and seriously interfere with the regular work of the institution, more especially as the latter also has simultaneously undergone great expansion and development. Although there will be a considerable reduction in the present extra work when the first grade examinations is abolished, the whole system is radically unsound inasmuch as it is incapable of expansion to meet the ever-growing numbers of outside candidates who present themselves for examination, and it reacts prejudicially on the work of the School which requires to be tested by independent examiners and not by the regular teaching staff.

It is therefore proposed—

(i) That separate examinations for the pupils of the School of Art should be discontinued, the latter being required to enter for the general Government Art examinations open to all art students without discrimination.

(ii) That a special Board of Examiners be constituted for these Art examinations, the subjects being those specified in paragraph 2 above. The number of members for each examination will vary with the number of candidates and the subjects offered.

As regards the financial aspect of the above proposals, it appears that the examinations at present cost Rs. 9,866, while the fee receipts amount to Rs. 14,380. With the abolition of the first grade drawing examination the income is expected to all to Rs. 9,499, while the expenditure on the remodelled examinations, estimated on the basis of the figures for 1911-12, will be Rs. 9,390. It may, therefore, be expected that the examination will be self-supporting, especially as there is likely to be a greater influx of candidates for what will correspond to the present second and third grade drawing examinations. If it is found that any of the advanced examinations fail to attract a sufficient number of candidates, there will be no difficulty in holding them in abeyance and thus effecting some curtailment of expenditure.

The Governor in Council is pleased to express approval of the above proposals, the actual adoption of which, however, is conditional on the creation of an Inspectorship of Drawing to which reference has already been made and which will now be discussed.

INSPECTOR OF DRAWING.

Under the present arrangements the Inspector of drawing classes in Government and aided schools in the principal of the School of art, and a provision of Rs. 660 per annum is made in the budget for his travelling expenses. These inspection duties, which were assigned to the principal many years ago when the school was small and drawing classes were few cannot now be satisfactorily discharged by that officer owing to the great expansion of the school and large increase in the number and size of drawing classes. In these circumstances Government have recognized the necessity of making adequate and separate arrangements for the inspection of drawing in schools, and the Government of India have been asked to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the addition to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service of a post of Inspector of Drawing on Rs. 500—50—750 per mensem. The Inspector's duty will be to visit Government and aided schools, to inspect and examine the drawing classes in such schools, to give advice to the drawing teachers, and to report regularly to Government upon the progress of the classes and the efficiency of the teachers. As these duties are purely administrative, he will have time to take up the organization of the drawing examinations as an addition to his inspection work. He will be subordinate to the Principal of the School of Art and his office establishment will be treated as a branch of the Principal's office.

DRAWING STAFF.

The Governor in Council, while agreeing as to the principle of placing on a special footing the staff of the School of Art is of opinion that the proposals which has been made are somewhat unnecessarily liberal and that the requirements of the case will be sufficiently met by the following scale:—

	Rs.
Head Master ...	175—10—225
Teacher of the drawing teachers class.	125— 5—150
Teacher of the modelling class ...	100— 5—125
Assistant teachers	70— 5—100
Superintendent, Reay Art Workshops.	150— 5—200

The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to report from what date the above scale should be introduced and at what intermediate stage of it the existing incumbents should in each case be allowed to draw pay. If the scheme is to be introduced in the current year the source from which the additional expenditure can be met should also be indicated. On receipt of the Director's reply, further orders will issue.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. W. W. Maxwell, Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, will pay a visit of inspection to Dacca at the end of this month.

The question of a Central Oriental Research Institute has been referred to local administrations for an expression of their opinion on certain points.

Among the staff rides to be undertaken next cold weather the most important will be that arranged by the Central Staff, in which officers from Army Headquarters will take part.

Some of the recipients of the recent honours will, we understand, receive their insignia at an informal investure which will be held at Viceregal Lodge by His Excellency the Viceroy on July 10th.

We hear from Bangalore that the Committee appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with the Tata Institute have completed their task, and that the report is now under preparation.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will leave Simla on the 26th July on his monsoon tour. He proposes visiting Umballa, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Jullunder, returning to Simla on the 12th August.

Mr. Ward, who is proceeding to Siam to carry out the canal project in that country, will start for Bangkok next month. In the interval he will visit the Madras Presidency to study certain phases of irrigation.

The Commands of the Peshawar Infantry Brigade end of the Southern Brigade will persumably, have to be filled next month when Major-General Mullaly and Brigadier-General Bond, respectively, vacate those appointments.

The head-quarters and wing of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry left Kirkee for Ahmednagar by special troop train yesterday morning. It will be remembered that this battalion, originally posted to Ahmednagar, was diverted to Poona because of the scarcity of water in the former station.

The last Mail from France brought us news of the marriage of Mademoiselle Madeleine Duprat, daughter of H. E. A. Duprat, Governor, en conge, of French India, and of Madame A. Duprat, with M. Pierre Comte, Ingenieur, son of M. E. Comte, Directeur of the Maison Rivoire et Carret, Paris, and of Madame G. Compte which was celebrated at Paris, on the 2nd June in the Church of Notre-Dame-des Champs, Boulevard du Montparnasse.

A correspondent who takes the *nom de plume* of Bristol Cream writes to the *Sind Gazette* as follows:—Your remarks only show what has been so obvious during the last few years,—namely the deplorable state into which Karachi Englishmen and women have allowed themselves to drift. One has only to suggest a hunt, paperchase, hockey, rowing, or anything similar, when up go everybody's hands with horror. These games are all too dangerous or strenuous. The only games the present Karachi generations approve of are golf and the one referred to the "Gipsy love," Occasionally when they are feeling full of devil they play a game of tennis.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIA SILVER PURCHASES.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 16, Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Prime Minister whether the agreement made in 1903 between the India Office and the Bank of England, under which the former undertook to purchase silver through the latter for seven years, and which expired on April 1, had been renewed.

Mr. Montagu, who replied, said: The agreement between the India Office and the Bank of England, which expired on March 31, 1913, has not been renewed.

Mr. R. Gwynne: Will the hon. gentleman give some undertaking that at any rate further purchases will not be made secretly by the India Office? ("Oh, oh.")

Mr. Montagu: I can only say that I will convey to the Secretary of State the remark of the hon. member. (Laughter.)

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what action has been taken on the representations made to the Governor-General in Council by the opium traders of Malwa; whether the formerly open Indian markets of Berar Bombay and Madras presidencies, Goojerat, and the Central Provinces are still closed to the sale of Malwa opium; whether the only offer made is the purchase by tender of 11,060 chests, which is only about a quarter of the accumulated stocks; and, if so, what objection exists to opening the markets closed in 1908 to Malwa opium, or purchasing the Malwa stocks at a fair price, or allowing the export of such stocks to the Straits Settlements, to which the produce of Behar alone is at present exported.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has seen the memorial to which the hon. member refers, but he is not aware that the Government of India has as yet passed orders upon it. He has telegraphed to India for information.

COST OF BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, June 17, Mr. Cooper asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the double track Sara bridge over the Lower Ganges is now estimated to cost nearly £3,300,000., whereas the original estimate was, for a double track bridge, £1,400,000, or, for a single track bridge, £930,000; whether a double track bridge is really required for the amount of traffic that it is estimated will pass over the bridge; whether he is advised that this estimated cost of the bridge, nearly £3,300,000, may be assumed to be approximately the final cost; whether the latter compares favourably or otherwise with the cost of the bridge at Benares, in which the spans are somewhat longer than in the Sara Bridge, and where the river has a higher flood level and a stronger current in the monsoon, or with any other bridge in India; whether he will state the weight per span and the length of the spans of the Lower Ganges bridge and of the Benares bridges, respectively; and whether the construction of other bridges at Semuriah Ghat, near Mokameh, and a Godageri, is contemplated, and what are the respective estimates of cost.

Mr. Montagu: The first estimate was made in 1902. It was for a single track line at a cost of £930,000. The second estimate was made in 1908, by a special committee of engineers. It increased the strength of the bridge, added protective works and a double track, and was roughly estimated at £1,400,000. A double track is considered necessary. The Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that the final cost of the works included in the estimate will exceed £3,300,000 The cost of the Dufferin Bridge at Benares was £313,650. No comparison of any value can be made between the Sara Bridge and the Benares Bridge, or any other bridge in India As regards the Benares Bridge a comparison would be valueless for the following reasons: The Benares Bridge is for a single track, the Sara Bridge for a double track; the Benares Bridge consists of seven spans of long girders (350 feet) and nine spans of short girders (111 feet), and has a total length of 3,518 feet: the Sara Bridge has fifteen spans of long girders (343 feet) and six of short girders (75 feet), and a total length of 5,717 feet; the strains on the girders are determined on different date, those of the Sara Bridge being the more rivers. The weight of steel in one of the long spans of the Benares Bridge is 745 tons, in that of the Sara 1,950 tons. Owing to the difference in nature of the ground in the neighbourhood of the two sites, the necessary preventive work at Sara are enormously greater and more costly than those at Benares. The construction of a bridge at Mokameh is contemplated, but not at Godagiri. No regular estimate has yet been prepared for a bridge at Mokameh.

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information to give to the House relating to the action taken by the Government of Bengal against the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in reference to the Jagatsi Asram case and the Barisal case, and whether the Secretary of State has seen the articles in respect of which the proceedings have been taken.

Mr. Montagu: It is stated in the Press that the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" had been called upon to deposit security under the Press Act in consequence of its comments on the matter of the Jagatsi Asram, and has also been summoned for contempt by the Calcutta High Court for comments on a pending prosecution for conspiracy at Barisal. The Secretary of State has seen the articles in question, but has no further information. It is open to the editor of the paper to appeal against the order of the Bengal Government as regards finding security to the Calcutta High Court, which is reported to have summoned him for contempt of court on its own initiative in the second case.

POLICE TORTURE.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the policemen convicted in the Poona torture case have appealed to the Bombay High Court and, if so, whether the convictions have been confirmed; and whether any comments were made by the Court on the conduct of the police.

Mr. Montagu: I have at present received no information. Sir William Byles also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India, in considering what legal measures should be taken to stop the practice by the police of torturing prisoners suspected of crime, have consulted the judges and, if so, whether the opinions of the judges will be published.

Mr. Montagu: The High Courts have been consulted, but the report on the question will not be received here for about a month. I will inquire whether the opinions recorded by the judges can be published.

"PRIVILEGE" TRAVELLING FOR OFFICERS.

Capt. Clive asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can see his way to extend to majors and colonels, the privilege now enjoyed by subalterns and captains on most railways in India of travelling first-class for a second-class fare, or at any rate to do so on the State railways or those in which the Government has a controlling interest.

Mr. Montagu: The matter is under consideration.

OFFICERS' PAY IN INDIA.

Capt. Clive asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State for War has yet informed the India Office of his proposals for improving the pay of officers of the British Army and, if so, whether it has been decided to give corresponding increases to officers of the British Army in India.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first of the question is in the negative, and the second part, therefore does not arise.

THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether a report on modern Indian architecture has lately appeared as the result of an inquiry set on foot through the agency of the Indian Society; and, if so, whether a copy of this report will be sent to every member of this House, along with the report of the Delhi Town-Planning Committee, or to any honourable member who may apply for a copy.

Mr. Montagu: Copies of the report have arrived and a copy will be placed in the library of the House. With the report the Secretary of State has received some photographs collected by archæological officers in accordance with the suggestion made by the India Society. These also will be placed in the library for a fortnight, in order that hon. members may see them before they are sent to the Society who will have full liberty to reproduce them.

Mr. King also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the selected architects for the new Delhi have been preparing plans for Government House; and, if so, when they, or either of them, commenced the work of their plans, and when the construction will be begun.

Mr. Montagu: The selected architects are, it is understood, now preparing plans for the new Delhi Government House. It is understood that they commenced these before they left India last March, and that the project will be in a fairly complete state when they return to Delhi in the autumn. The final approval of the Government of India will be necessary before building can commence.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India. If he will state when it is intended to redeem the promise to exhibit in the tea room plans submitted for the new Delhi; and whether plans so shown will be lay-out plans for the city, sketch plans for Government House, or accepted plans for this or other buildings.

Mr. Montagu: Plans of the lay-out of avenues and roads are appended to the final report of the Town-Planning Committee, which will be presented and circulated to hon. members as soon as copies, now on their way from India, are received. There are no sketches or accepted plans in it for Government House or other buildings.

THE CASE OF MA LAY.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a case tried at Rangoon before the second additional magistrate on April 16, in which a woman named Ma Lay, who told the court that she had four children to support and had been in bad health for some time past, was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and a month's solitary confinement on a charge of petty theft; and whether, in view of the harshness of a sentence of solitary confinement under the existing conditions of prisons in Burma and of the increasing frequency of such sentences in the Burmese courts, he will cause inquiries to be made into this case.

Mr. Montagu: I have seen only newspaper reports, from which it appears that the sentence was given for a second offence of theft from a building. Under the Indian Penal Code this offence, which is distinguished from petty theft may be punished by seven years' rigorous imprisonment and by fine. There are Courts of Appeal which are competent to correct sentences passed by magistrates. The Secretary of State sees no reason for special inquiry.

BURMA TO INDIA RAILWAY.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India on Thursday, June 19, Whether the Government of India contemplates the construction of a railway from Burma to India and, if so, what stage the the project has reached, and what route it is proposed to adopt.

Mr. Montagu: Surveys of three different main routes for a railway to connect India and Burma were made some years ago. No decision has been come to as to the route to be adopted in the event of the railway being sanctioned.

DIPLOMATIC BUSINESS WITH TIBET

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his Majesty's Government is bound to observe the conditions of the Pekin and Anglo-Russian Conventions by transacting diplomatic business with Tibet through the agency of the Chinese Republic, the suzerainty of China having practically, ceased with the fall of the Manchu Empire, or whether it is proposed to recognise actual facts and to appoint a British representative at Lhasa.

Mr. Montagu: The status of Tibet is now the subject of negotiations between his Majesty's Government and the Governments of that country and of China, and the Secretary of State for India is, therefore, unable to make any statement on the subject.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "DELTA," JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delta," with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday, and arrived in harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Rolwell, Brig-Gen and Miss	Booler, Mr R E
	Wilson, Miss A
Tottenham, Mr R G	Nagarhar, Mr N B
Berlwhistle, Mr J C	Gambhoje Mr J M
Stromhead, Mr G W	Gallegos Mr J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Burn, Major C G and Mrs	Biss, Mr E G
	Armour, Mr W S
Smith Mr V G	Douglas, Lt J K
Mackie, Mr W R J	Hossain, Mr S J
Gilchrist, Mr R M	Schreiber, Mr H D F and Mrs E
Forbes, Mr R M M	
Hood, Mr Jocomb	Basu, Mr N N
Archbold, Mr W A	Short, Mr H O
Boardman, Mr J H	Gorse Mr J M
Spence, Mr R M	Ram Nath Singh, Mr B
Smith, Mr E	
Buckler, Mr F W	Heberlein, Mr H
Oaton, Mr E F	Mekose, Mr I G
Trasenger, Mr G F	Tagore, Mr S N
Rahim, Mr O A	St Clair, Mr A and Mrs
Kirkland, Mr B	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Ashcroft, Mr J M	Besant, Mrs Annie
Roberts, Mr S G	Pole, Mr D C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Allen, Capt W T	Pointon, Lt-Col F W D

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, June 20.

THE KING'S REVIEWS.

The King proposes to continue his series of reviews of various portions of the Army. This year, it may be recalled, his Majesty has reviewed the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, the Brigade of Foot Guards in Hyde Park, and the Household Cavalry at Windsor. Next year the Royal inspections will include the Royal Engineers at Chatham and the Royal Marines at Deal. His Majesty likewise hopes to hold a review of Territorials from the provinces upon rather a large scale, and probably Birmingham will be selected as the most convenient centre for this.

THE PRINCE'S ESCORTS.

The question of the military escort to be provided for the Prince of Wales, now that his Royal Highness has entered upon his public career, is being considered by the authorities. It is probable that a Sovereign's escort will be provided for him on occasions, of the first importance, and that a Captain's escort of Life Guards will be provided at other times. Some difficulty exists in the fact that the Heir Apparent does not as yet possess any military rank in the Regular Army, but there is reason to believe that this will not long be the case.

BRILLIANT ASCOT MEETING.

From a strictly social point of view, Ascot practically came to an end with Cup Day, although the racing contingent, masculine and feminine, will see the meeting out to-day. Royal Ascot, apart from the painful incident of the madman who was killed by a horse has been so far the only really brilliant episode in a gay, but otherwise somewhat colourless, season. Even Wednesday, sandwiched in between the two Royal procession days, and therefore rather at a discount with the non-racing section, saw a record attendance. Altogether, the meeting of 1913 will take honourable rank in Ascot annals.

ANNIVERSARY OF WATERLOO.

The presentation on Wednesday, the anniversary of Waterloo Day, of a flag to the King by the Duke of Wellington, in virtue of his tenure of Strathfieldsaye, recalls the fact that another ducal estate, Blenheim, is held on exactly the same terms. Like the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Marlborough annually presents a flag to the Sovereign. The descendants of the two great Dukes are, however, unequally matched in the matter of foreign title. The Duke of Wellington holds one in the Netherlands, one in Spain (which carries with it grandeeship of the first class), and three in Portugal. The Duke of Marlborough, on the other hand, is only a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Prince of Mindelheim in Suabia.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. FAITH.

The Chapel of St. Faith, where the body of Canon Barnett will lie until to-morrow, is one of the most curious chambers in the Abbey. The entrance by which it communicates with the transept ones held three strong doors, the centre one being lined with skins, said to be those of unfortunate Danes. The skins have now disappeared; in which respect Westminster is behind Worcester Cathedral, where you may see the integument of a Dane who was flayed alive for attempting to steal the Sanctus bell.

ORIGINAL STAMPS.

The Hungarian postal authorities are about to issue some stamps of original design. One series bears a drawing of the Budapest Houses of Parliament—a somewhat unfortunate selection in view of the scenes which have recently disgraced the Lower House. Another is adorned with a portrait of St. Ladislaus, the patron of Hungary, and a third with a reproduction of a painting, "The Reapers," by a popular native artist. The most elaborate of the set represents the coronation of Franz Josef as King of Hungary. As Pius IX. figures in this, it will be keenly sought after by collectors, no stamp previously issued having borne the portrait of a Pope. In the days of the Temporal Power the sole design allowed on the stamps of the Papal States was one showing the keys and triple crown.

BEER AND THE BENCH.

Mr. Justice Eve's remarks from the Bench respecting the iniquity of foisting "swipes" on customers when they ask for a bottle of Bass recall another judicial utterance respecting beer. Sir John Hollam, in his "Jottings of an Old Solicitor," relates that "Lord Bramwell was strongly against against beer being called an intoxicating beverage. He said that water might as well be called a drowning beverage."

A WREN CHURCH.

One of Wren's City churches, St. Mary Abchurch, near Cannon-street Station, is about to be overhauled, for the woodwork of its tower is a source of danger and the roof is in need of repair. The church, which took the place of one burned down in the Great Fire, was completed in 1686. Its large, handsome cupola, which covers the entire area of the church, was painted by Sir James Thornhill; while the exquisite carvings of festoons of flowers and fruit which adorn the altarpiece were the work of Grinling Gibbons. These carvings were originally painted in their natural colours by Thornhill.

ONE OF THE OLD HOMES OF ENGLAND.

Reputed to be the oldest house in Worcestershire, Eastington Hall is to be put up to auction next week. It is a picturesque, half-timbered place dating from the reign of King Henry VII., and contains a quantity of very fine carving and other interesting features which it is to be hoped, will not be sold out of the country. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are the lords of the manor down there, five miles from Tewkesbury Abbey tower.

A FLYING INDUSTRY.

Putting chairs in fields, providing refreshments, and charging all comers threepence admission "to view the flying" is one of the staple industries of Hendon these days. Not often has land yielded so generous an unearned increment. From some of the sloping fields in the direction of Hendon Church and the lane near the railway one gets a magnificent view of the aeroplanes in full flight and people are going there on Saturdays and Sundays by the hundred in preference to visiting the Aerodrome itself.

BROWNING RELICS.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Robert Barrett Browning several interesting items from her late husband's estate are to find a permanent home at the Browning Social Settlement in York-street, Walworth. Chief among them are two large oil paintings, "The Reaper" and "Dinant on the Meuse," both from the brush of Mr. Robert Barrett Browning.

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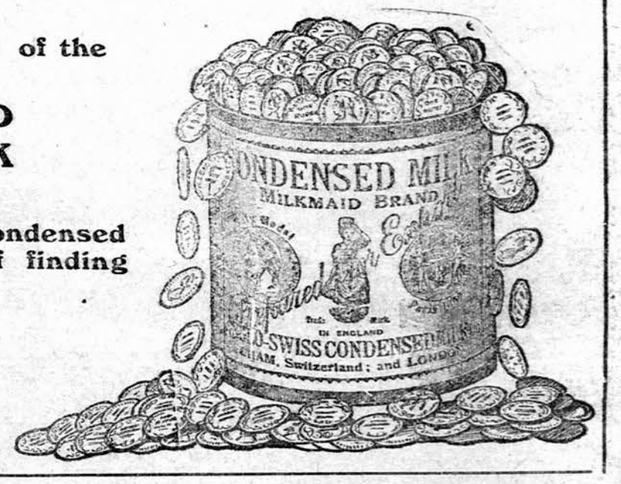

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, visited Richmond on June 13, on the occasion of the Royal Horse Show, and were most enthusiastically received, both on the roads through Richmond and on the showground itself. Their Majesties, who arrived in a closed motor car, were received by the Duke of Teck (president of the show), King Manoel, Queen Amelie, the Duchess of Albany, the Mayor and Mayoress of Richmond, and other functionaries of the show, who escorted them to the royal box. Perhaps the greatest feature of the first day of Richmond Show was the Coaching Marathon, for which the excellent entry of twenty-two had been received, all of whom competed except one. The course was from the Magazine in Hyde Park to the show ground, adjoining the Old Deer Park at Richmond, and the start took place from the Magazine at half-past eleven. The start was punctual, and the coaches went off at half-minute intervals, and there was very little passing on the road. It took quite an hour to judge the big class, and among the spectators opinions were much divided. The road coaches were taken first, and here Mr. Vanderbilt gained a popular victory with the famous greys, which were neatly driven by Mr. Wilson. Second prize went to Messrs. T. Tilling, Limited, for a team of chestnuts, a well-matched lot, but just a little lacking in style, and nothing like so imposing a team as the chestnuts in the Reynard, to whom third prize was awarded. Next came Mr. McKerrow's other coach, the Red Rover; and the wonderful four shown by Stanley Brotherhood were passed over, to the general surprise. They are rather on the leg, perhaps, and that may have caused the judge to pass them over, but their action is capital, and they go in great form. At the head of the competition for private coaches stood the two American exhibitors, Judge Moore securing first prize with his greys while Mr. Vanderbilt took second with his bays. Both are beautiful teams, but the bays have more quality and smarter action than the greys, and from the way they were cheered they were evidently the favourites with the crowd. Third and fourth were Sir Edward Stern and the Miss Brocklebank, but it must have been a near thing, and the browns driven Mr. J. B. Horton and Mr. R. Craig McKerrow might well have been in the winning list.

The Richmond Show was honoured by a second royal visit on June 14, Queen Alexandra being present for a considerable part of the afternoon. With Her Majesty were the Empress Marie and Princess Victoria, and at the entrance to the stands they were joined by Queen Amelie of Portugal, while a little later King Manoel arrived and took up a position outside the box, where he was able to converse with Queen Alexandra. It should, perhaps, be mentioned that the visit was of quite an informal character.

His Majesty the King will lay the foundation-stone of the new Commonwealth Building, in Aldwych, on July 24.

The Prince of Wales, who is one of the Magdalen College company of the Oxford University Officers Training Corps, paraded on June 14 with his college detachment to take part in the annual training. The various companies assembled at the Great Western Railway Station, where they were joined by the signalling and ambulance sections. The corps, which number nearly 1,000 and is under the command of Col. G. C. B. Eastwood, will be augmented later by others, who are detained by University examinations. His Royal Highness, who marched with his company from the college to the station, will perform the ordinary duties of a private while in camp.

In the House of Commons Mr. McKenna moved the second reading of the reintroduced Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Its rejection was proposed by Lord Hugh Cecil, who said the only thing the measure would do was to gratify the hatred some Christians bear to others. In reply to a question put by Mr. Masterman, Mr. Bonar Law stated that in the event of the passage of the Bill, if he were returned to power and the country showed it was against the Government, he should repeal the measure and return to the Church the money of which it had been robbed. The debate was adjourned. Some discussion took place on the subject of the declaration members of the Marconi Committee were asked to make that they were not interested in any Marconi Company.

Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons on June 17 that it was not the intention of the Government to place any motion on the paper in reference to the Marconi Committee's Report. A bill was introduced by Mr. Coldman to shorten the period of qualification and facilitate the registration of persons entitled to vote at elections. The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was resumed by Sir Arthur Boscawen. The Prime Minister, referring to Mr. Bonar Law's announcement that the Unionists, if they came into power at the next election, would repeal the Bill, said that the Irish Church Bill was denounced during its passage as an act of robbery and sacrilege, but it was not repealed by the Conservatives, and for twenty-five years both parties in the State lived, from an administrative point of view, on the fruits of the sacrilege. Mr. Bonar Law quoted Mr. Asquith as having said during one of the debates on the Parliament Bill that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the House of Commons both could, and would, reverse legislation which had been shown by a General Election to be opposed to the will of the mass of the electors. Mr. Runciman having replied for the Government, the motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by a majority of ninety-nine, and the second reading was then agreed to. Earl Winterton having protested against the arrangement under which mounted men are not to take part in the Territorial review in Hyde Park, Col. Seely explained the reasons why the mounted units are to parade without horses.

"For faith and freedom" were the watchwords prominently displayed at a United Protestant demonstration against Home Rule held at the Albert Hall on June 17. The gathering, which was non-political and non-sectarian, was promoted by the London Council of United Protestant Societies, and had for its object an expression of "unbounded sympathy with the Protestants of Ireland in their hour of peril." The building was crowded, and the proceedings were characterised by a profoundly religious fervour. The most dramatic moment came when the audience made an affirmation and gave a pledge. The declaration of the solemn conviction that Home Rule "is dangerous to the religious liberties and spiritual well-being of Ireland," was followed by a pledge to help, in every lawful way, their co-religionists in Ireland to resist the imposition of Home Rule. Finally, the meeting was asked, "Do you, therefore, call upon the Government to withdraw the Home Rule Bill?" The reply was a stentorian shout, "We do." The Chairman, Sir Robert Kennedy, and the other speakers entered the hall in procession with the Union Jack carried in front of them. Sir Edward Clarke was among those on the platform.

Lord Halifax, who presided on June 18 at the annual meeting of the English Church Union, held at the Church House, said they were told that a Bill was shortly to be introduced into Parliament to give effect to the recommendations of the majority report of the Royal Commission on Divorce. Those recommendations, so far as they, were founded on any principle at all, would lead straight up to the permission of divorce by mutual consent—in other words, to what was practically the destruction of marriage and the establishment of free love. Referring to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, he said:—"It is surely the elementary duty of everyone in the kingdom, from the King to the lowest of his subjects, to resist the passing of any such measure until at least it has been referred to the electors. I hope that we shall see a petition from every Parish in England and Wales begging the King to withhold his consent to such a measure until it has been so referred."

Mr. Churchill wrote as follows to the Young Liberals conference at Bristol on June 14:—"Great measures of justice to Ireland and Wales which have been obstructed for a whole generation, are now, under pressure of the Parliament Act, slowly but surely passing into law. The National Insurance Act, the best thing Parliament has done in our time to benefit the people, is settling down into its stride. Far-reaching questions affecting land and the Lords are coming into view. There are bigger things to be done in this country than have ever been attempted. Our opponents are as boastful to-day upon a flood of slander as they were four years ago against the Budget. Too late, perhaps, for the plural voter, but soon enough for the rest of the reactionaries and food-taxers the General Election will come, and when it comes, at the proper time, upon good ground, new issues, and the old cause, I have little doubt we shall roll them over, as often before."

A great demonstration against the Welsh Church Bill took place at Bristol on June 14, many thousands of people marching in procession with bands and banners from the centre of the city through crowded streets to the Downs, where large crowds joined them round four platforms. In the absence of the Bishop of St. Davids, the Bishop of Bristol was the chief speaker, and he was interrupted several times. He said that in the House of Commons representatives of the English and Welsh constituencies were in a majority against the Bill and the by-elections showed majorities against it. That great demonstration showed that the people of Bristol were against the Bill. (Cries of "No, some are not.") The Bishop continuing said the Parliament Act put two years between the rejection of the Bill and its being forced through, and contended that in the interval the people should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it.

There was another disorderly scene at a suffragist meeting in Hyde Park on June 15, in the course of which one of the women fell and was injured. A meeting of the Teachers' Franchise League was allowed to proceed without interruption, but at its close the crowd broke in upon a meeting being held by members of the Women's Social and Political Union, and eventually attempted to hustle the women out of the park. In the confusion a woman fell and was injured. She was assisted to her feet, but the pressure of the crowd forced her and her companions through the park gates, where the police protected them from further annoyance. The woman refused her name, and was ultimately able to go home.

Mr. S. F. Cody is constructing a waterplane with a view to taking part in the flight round the coast for the prize of £5,000, offered by the "Daily Mail." On June 16 on the Basings-stoke Canal, a few hundred yards from the University camps, he tried weight-carrying experiments with the main float with which the machine is to be fitted. The float which Mr. Cody estimates to be capable of sustaining 5,000 pounds dead weight, resembles a large decked punt. It is tunnel keeled, and from the tunnel airshafts project through the decing to give "lift" to the float when the waterplane ascends from the water.

A memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom in response to his request for the views of the Association on the provision of "such a course of universal training in discipline and arms for the youth of the nation as will meet the urgent necessity for adequate national defence." It is represented that the feeling of the Chambers of Commerce is that the matter of national defence should be kept quite free from party politics, inasmuch as it is the duty of all parties in the State to co-operate for the common weal and defence of the country. While the Association admits that the Navy is the first line of defence, the developments of an aerial navigation and other changed conditions call in its opinion, for a reconsideration of the whole question of national defence. After referring to the deficiency of both officers and men in the Territorial Force, the Association urges the enactment of a Bill compelling all employers to afford the necessary facilities for national training, and the adoption of a course of training comparatively early in life, so that youths and young men would be better prepared for service in the Territorial Force or the Regular Army.

Sir Vezey Strong stated at a meeting of the City Corporation that, if the proposal to levy a rate on capital site values became law, even if the new tax were entirely in substitution for present charges, an imposition of 3d. in the pound would represent to the City an increased burden of at least seventy per cent., and would be equal to something like £1,250,000 added to its annual burdens, or an additional rate of 4s. 6d. in the pound on the present

The Aberdeen liner "Themistocles," which has left London for Australia, has been fitted with two 4·7 guns and in accordance with the Admiralty scheme for arming food-carrying steamers. The "Themistocles" is the first steamer to leave the Thames so equipped.

The Irish Unionist members went on June 13 to the Scotish Capital to plead the cause of Ulster, and the brilliant success which attended the opening of the campaign in Glasgow has been fully sustained. The inspiriting scenes of June 12—it is estimated that 25,000 people took part in the meetings and the imposing procession which followed them—were fresh in the minds of the party when they set out from Glasgow on the morning of the 13th. Edinburgh was reached shortly after noon, and the party found on arriving at Princes Street Station that a great demonstration had been arranged in their honour. There were luncheon parties at the chief Unionist clubs, a big evening meeting, and a procession back to headquarters, with the canongate pipers in the van. Sir Edward Carson was the chief guest of the conservatives and Mr. Campbell of the Unionists.

The Irish Unionist members carried their campaign from Scotland into the North of England on June 14. They had been met in Glasgow and Edinburgh, as Sir Edward Carson told a deputation at Berwick, with an enthusiasm and a sympathy far beyond their anticipations. The journey from Edinburgh to Leeds was varied every hour or so by station scenes similar to those which had been enacted during the run from London to Glasgow. The first stop was at Berwick, and Sir Edward Carson, in receiving a deputation at the door of his saloon, made an interesting reference to Sir Edward Grey, who represents the Border Division in Parliament. He said:—"This division is represented by a very great Minister, by a man of great talents and ability, I only wish he would devote as much of these talents and abilities to preserving the rights of the people of Ulster as he has done in preserving the peace and rights of the people in Albania. He has given to the people of Albania peace; he is offering the people of Ulster a sword." Sir Edward Carson added that they were leaving Scotland full of hope.

Mr. Redmond and several members of the Irish Nationalist Party began in Glasgow on June 16 their reply to the speeches of Sir Edward Carson in the country. In his speech in the evening Mr. Redmond invited Sir Edward Carson to accept the principle of Home Rule, and said he would then be prepared to discuss with him every detail of the measure.

The International Scots Home Rule League has been formed, with headquarters in Edinburgh, to unite Scottish Home Rulers throughout the world in promoting the establishment of a National Parliament in Scotland. A letter appealing for support is signed by Principal Sir James Donaldson (honorary president), Mr. H. Macpherson (president), Mr. J. Lorne Macleod (vice-president), Mr. D. W. Kemp (vice-president), and Councillor J. F. Robertson (18 Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh, treasurer and general secretary).

Lord Rosebery was on June 13 made a freeman of the old Scottish border town of Selkirk, and also unveiled a memorial to those Selkirk men who fell at Flodden. These functions were combined with the annual ceremony of riding the marches of the burgh. About 180 horsemen participated in the ride round the boundaries, and Lord Rosebery arrived from Edinburgh in time to witness part of the proceedings. His admission as a freeman was made on the platform in the market-place, and part of the ceremony consisted in his "licking the birse." In olden days Selkirk was famous for its shoes and the makers (souters) used a birse for sewing the soles.

Inquiries in the South of Scotland reveal the fact that grouse prospects on the principal moors have not been so poor for forty years. The unprecedented bags for the past two years in the United Kingdom were got on South of Scotland moors, but on the ground in Eskdale and Liddesdale where they were obtained the outlook this year is of a most doleful kind. On the high grounds there are practically no birds at all and on the low ground coveys are few and small.

When the steamship "Colleen Bawn" arrived at Drogheda from Liverpool on June 17 she was boarded by officers of the Customs and by District Inspector Carberry, who searched the cargo for arms. Four large cases were seized and removed to one of the sheds adjoining the wharf, where they were found to contain rifles and bayonets. The cases were addressed to persons in the North of Ireland, and contained sixty rifles of an old pattern. They are of Italian make. With the guns were a number of Italian sword-bayonets, also of an old make, and some cartridge clips. It is said that the cases were sent from Newcastle-on-Tyne. The boxes were taken under police escort to the Custom House.

A fire broke out on June 15 at Jones's Road Pavilion Dublin during the progress of a Gaelic fete. The dancing-hall and tea-rooms were crowded when the flames were discovered in a lamp-room underneath. The fire brigade arrived promptly and extinguished the fire after considerable damage had been done to the grand stand and pavilion. There was great confusion in the dancing-room and several persons had narrow escapes.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

According to the "Zeit," the Austro-Hungarian War Office has decided to order six Zeppelin air-cruisers, which will be stationed at Vienna, Prague, Lemberg, Innsbruck, Buda Pesth, and Sarajevo. The cruisers will be of special military type, and will carry a number of machine-guns. They are to be delivered in 1915.

FRANCE.

The French vital statistics for 1912 which were published on June 17 show a slight improvement, compared with the statistics of 1911. The excess of births over deaths was, roughly speaking, 58,000, compared with an excess of deaths over births in 1911 of 30,000. The actual increase of births however, is only 8,500, while the decrease in the number of deaths reaches the high figure of 84,000.

A number of reviews of the Emperor William's reign appear in the French Press on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations in Berlin. They are characterised by great fairness, and tribute is generally paid to the conscientious activity with which the Emperor has striven to develop in peace all the resources of his country.

The direct route to Italy through the new Lotschberg tunnel will be opened to traffic July 1. There will be three expresses daily, each way, between Paris and Milan, the fastest of which will do the journey in sixteen and a quarter hours.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on June 16:—The main celebrations in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor William's accession have taken place here to-day, in brilliant weather and amid every sign of popular enthusiasm. The day has practically been a public holiday, but, to judge by the crowds, which all day have been greater than probably ever before in Berlin most people have stayed to see what there is to see instead of hastening into the country, as is their wont. The whole appearance of the place and the temper of the crowds give one the impression of a thoroughly popular festival.

The principal feature of the celebrations on June 17 was a presentation by the Prince Regent of Bavaria on behalf of the heads of the various Kingdoms, Principalities, Duchies, and Free Towns, of the German Empire.

The launch of the new large cruiser K, which has been built in the yards of Blohm and Voss at Hamburg, was to have taken place on June 14, but it was found impossible to move the ship into the water. A speech had been delivered by General von Mackensen, Commanding General of the 17th Army Corps, who named the ship "Derfflinger," the guard of honour presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. The blocks were then removed and the usual hydraulic pressure applied, but the ship only moved forward a few inches. Efforts to move her further were of no avail, and in a short time the tide had ebbed, so that the launch had to be abandoned for the day.

SPAIN.

The Cabinet crisis has ended by the nomination of the three new Ministers. Senor Ruiz Jimenez becomes Minister of Education; Senor Rodrigues Borbolla, Minister of Justice; and Senor Lopez Munoz, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The new Ministers were sworn in by King Alfonso early on June 14 at the Palace of La Granja.

UNITED STATES.

Manila advices report the complete rout on June 16 of the rebellious Moros on Mount Bagsag by the United States forces with the loss of six killed and seven wounded, the remnants of the troublesome band being pursued through the mountain districts.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent telegraphs (June 16):—The "New York Sun" says that the official report of the Marconi Committee is not calculated to allay public anxiety, and that public opinion is more likely to accept the Minority Report. Sir Rufus Isaacs in particular, it says, can hardly hope to be acquitted of the charge of some of its members," the "Sun" concludes, "the Asquith Ministry now finds itself in a situation from which it cannot hope to escape without considerable loss of prestige, and which holds in it at least the possibility of danger."

TURKEY.

It is officially announced that the new Cabinet has been composed as follows:—Prince Said Halim, Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mehmed Essad Pasha, Sheikh-ul-Islam; Halil Bey, President of the Council of State; Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior; General Izzet Pasha, War; Mahmud Pasha, Marine; Ibrahim Bey, Justice; Rifaat Bey, Finance; Shukri Bey, Public Instruction; Suleiman el Bustani, Commerce and Agriculture; Osman Nizami Pasha, Public works; Hairi Bey, Evkaf; Oskian Effendi Posts and Telegraphs. The new Ministers are Halil Bey, Talaat Bey, Izzet Pasha, Suleiman el Bustani, and Osman Nizami Pasha.

Three ex-officers, who are believed to have been concerned in the murder of the late Grand Vizier, were arrested in a Pera flat on June 13, after a fierce fusillade, in which the Juge d'Instruction and the aide-de-camp to the Governor of Constantinople were wounded.

Reuter telegraphed on June 14.—The British Ambassador to-day called the serious attention of the Porte to the question of a principle involved in the violation of the domicile of a British subject in the Pera quarter yesterday on the occasion of the arrest of the three individuals in connection with the assassination of Mahmud Shevket Pasha.

MOROCCO.

The "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphed on June 13:—Telegrams from Tangier report heavy fighting in the Tadla Region between Col. Mangin's column and a force of Mohad-oud-Said tribesmen. Col. Mangin left Tadla on Tuesday to attack Ksima, where rebel tribesmen had taken up a position. And our contemporary's Tangier correspondent telegraphed on the same date:—There is still no definite authentic information to be obtained as to what is passing in the Spanish zone, but heavy fighting is again reported in the neighbourhood of Tetuan.

The "Morning Post's" Madrid correspondent says (June 16):—According to official telegrams, excitement is increasing in the Spanish zone of Morocco, and frequent encounters are taking place between the troops and the Moroccans, who have been considerably reinforced by natives from the interior. These auxiliaries bring with them an abundant supply of arms and ammunition. Another encounter took place yesterday near Tetuan with a considerable force of natives. The tribesmen were repelled with heavy loss; the Spanish troops had twelve killed and fifty-one wounded, including five officers. The chief cause of the unrest is declared to be the refusal of Spain to allow Raisuli to be appointed Khalifa of the Spanish zone.

On June 18 the "Times" Tangier correspondent telegraphed:—The Spanish warship "Reina Regente" bombarded the Anjera coast, which forms the southern side of the Straits of Gibraltar, for four hours this morning. The bombardment appears to have been effective, as columns of smoke can be seen, and villages and crops appear to be burning.

PERSIA.

A Message from Tabriz announces that Salar-ed-Dowleh while marching on June 14, from Khakhal to Kurdistan, was surrounded in the village of Ghelur. He was wounded in the arm, but succeeded in escaping, and was seen again later in the valley of Kiziluzen. His caravans with money were seized.

M. Mornard, the Treasurer-General, has drawn up an elaborate scheme for the revision of the Customs' tariff, from which he expects an annual increase of revenue of about £200,000. The object of the scheme, which has yet to be approved by the Powers interested, is to provide additional security for a future loan.

Kavam-el-Mulk, acting on the instructions of the Governor-General of Fars, has captured the notorious Arab brigand, Mohamed Kuli, and conveyed him in chains to Shiraz.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Canadian Government has decided to erect a large group of new Government buildings at Ottawa to provide accommodation for the rapidly growing administrative activities of the country. A magnificent site has been selected along the top of the high cliffs overlooking the Ottawa River, to the west of the present group of Parliament buildings.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth are about to erect steel works on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River opposite Montreal. They will cover seventy acres.

Reuter telegraphs from Toronto:—It is understood that the Government will take immediate steps to construct a naval yard on the Atlantic seaboard of a size and capacity to turn out the smaller class of cruisers and other types of war-vessels, transports, and all steamers required for the Government service.

Telegraphing from Victoria (B. C.) on June 17 Reuter says:—A mass meeting of Hindoos, held at Vancouver yesterday, passed a resolution urging the Dominion Government to supplement its promise and admit their families to Canada. Another resolution described the situation as "un-British," and a standing disgrace to India, Canada, and the empire.

SOUTH AFRICA.

It is now officially announced that the Union Government has arranged with the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company for an alteration in the homeward mail service from Cape Town—a subject which has been under discussion for months past. While the outword mail steamers will continue to leave Southampton on Saturdays, the homeward vessels will also leave Cape Town on Saturdays, beginning on Saturday, Sept. 6, instead of on Wednesdays, as at present. The homeward mails will thus be due to arrive at Southampton early on Tuesday mornings.

In regard to Mr. Lewis Harcourt's reply to Mr. O'Grady in the House of Commons concerning the new South African Bill the day on the June 14th Mr. Gandhi declares that the Immigration Bill, even as amended, fails to embody the previous provisional settlement of 1911, which he declares the Union Government have violated. He says they have wilfully misled the imperial authorities, who are bound by their own despatches and also that the racial bar in the Orange Free State has not been removed. Existing rights, he says, are disturbed and marriage amusement is unsatisfactory. Mr. Gandhi asserts that unless the royal sanction is witheld and fresh assurances are given that the provisional settlement will entirely carried out, the revival of passive resistance, both by men and women, is certain immediately the Bill becomes law.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. McGowen has definitely resigned the New South Wales Premiership as from the end of June, and Mr. Holman, the Attorney-General, has accepted the Governor's commission to form a Government. It is improbable that the "personnel" of the Cabinet will be changed.

NEW ZEALAND.

Telegraphing on June 18, the "Times" Wellington correspondent says:—Col. Allen states that Mr. Asquith's offer of representation on the Defence Committee admits New Zealand to the advisory councils of the nation and marks a tremendous step forward in empire consolidation. New Zealand, the Minister adds, cannot and will not refuse. Ultimately the advisory committee will be superseded by a representative executive, especially for defence.

PAINLESS DEATH FOR INCURABLES.

CHEMIST'S SCHEME FOR EUTHANASIA.

Dr. Wilhelm Outwald, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Leipzig, says a Berlin message has published in "Das Monistische Jahrhundert" a curious plea for the right of dying persons to commit suicide.

In conjunction with Professor Haeckel of Jena, Professor Ostwald is the leader of the Monist movement, and recently advocated the establishment of Monist monasteries where members of the Monist persuasion could retire from the word. Professor Ostward prints, with his approval, a sketch written by a dying Monist named Roland Gerkan. The main provisions of this law are that the incurable shall have the right of euthanasia, and this right shall be the subject of a petition by a sick person to the judicial authorities.

These authorities would in consequence of this petition investigate the case by means three physicians, two of them specialists. This investigation would take place not later than a week after the receipt of the petition and the commission of physicians would have to decide whether death or lasting health were the more probable. In the former case the commission gives to sick person the right of euthanasia; in the later case this right is refused. Whoever painlessly kills an incurable persons who had received this right is exempt from punishment.

Should euthanasia be effected without the express wish of the sick person, it is crime punishable with penal servitude.

The great difficulty, of course, in carrying out this idea is that it shocks our traditional notions of humanity, and is opposed to the religious and moral law of Christianity. Further, it presupposes an absolutely infallible commission of physicians and the absolut-singleness of purpose of the relatives and friends of the sick person. Moreover, the wishes and ideas of hopelessly sick person are often subject to alteration and to-day' wish for euthanasia may be followed by to morrow's wish for life.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

Its Dangers and How to Overcome Them.

Uncomfortable, inconvenient, and often painful as is ordinary diarrhœa, these conditions are as nothing if the disease is neglected and allowed to become chronic, for it may end in dysentery or in abscess of the liver, which is no less grave.

While every thinking individual will seek medical advice for this condition, he should always remember to restrain his appetite in spite of the temptation to eat a lot, partly to satisfy the voracious hunger which is invariably present, and partly in the mistaken belief that, by so doing, he will keep up his strength.

The all-important food for chronic diarrhœa is one which is absorbed almost, if not entirely, in the stomach, so that it leaves no solid residue to irritate the already over-irritated and irritable intestine.

Of such foods, the best is undoubtedly Sanatogen, of which that distinguished physician, Dr. Gumpert, has written in one of the leading medical journals of the world: "Sanatogen is absorbed without leaving any residue."

Thousands of doctors and patients have endorsed Sanatogen's power of maintaining the sufferer's strength in acute and chronic diarrhœa. Even when chronic diarrhœa extends to dysentery, Sanatogen's power may be gauged from the following statement of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Irina and Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burmah. His Lordship writes: "Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having found all drugs powerless against it. This, perhaps, because I cannot stick to a milk diet, which I abhor."

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WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

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"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

The India office June 17.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Department, :—

Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieut-Cols—G R Oakes, 80th Carnatic Inf; the Hon. C. G. Bruce, M V O, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force ;) H P Bell, 44th Merwara Inf; A M Anderson, 81st Pioneers (May 4); H G Maxwell, 16th Cav (May 7.)

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut-Col to be Col—P Hehir M D, F R C S E. (March 25, 1912.)

Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

Lieut-Col—G H Evans C I E. (Feb 10.)

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the Honorary Rank of Lieut—First Class Assist Surg C R W Bancroft, First Class Assist Surg P E O'Donoghue (March 10.)

Indian Army Departments.

Assist Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Capt—C Napier (Aug 17, 1906); J Hewitt (April 5.)

To be Assist Commissaries with the Honorary Rank of Lieut—Conductor J Hanly (Jan 1) ; Conductor G E White (April 5.)

Note—Commissary and Honorary Capt. P J Burke, whose promotion to that rank from the rank of Assist. Commissary and Honorary Lieut. was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept. 18, 1908, with effect from June 1, 1907, ranks as Dep. Commissary, with the honorary rank of Capt., from May 8, 1907 ; and the promotions of Dep. Commissaries and Honorary Capts. J Lawrence and O J Goodhall to their present rank are antedated to June 1, 1907, and Oct. 16, 1908, respectively.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments :—

Indian Army.

Major L. H. Ricketts (Dec. 8, 1911) ; Major J L Orr (May 29, 1913).

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut.-Col. K Prasad, M B (June 3) ; Lieut.-Col. H C L Arnim (June 13).

Indian Army Departments.

Commissary and Honorary Capt. J Foy (April 5) ; Commissary and Honorary Capt. G F Silvester (June 14).

Note—The rank of Dep. Commissary and Honorary Capt. C Napier, on retirement from May 8, 1907, is as now stated, and not as in the "Gazette" of July 26, 1907.

June. 14.

Lieut F A Richardson, R N R, has been appointed a Lieut, on the Supplementary List of his Majesty's Fleet under the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 7, 1913 (April 1).

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following Probationary Sub-Lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut:—R T Smailes (July 1, 1910); T S Edwards (Jan 1, 1911); R Sharp (April 1, 1911); H Lowe (July 1, 1912); F Wissler (Jan 18, 1912); A B Connon (March 12, 1913); J L P Sibree (April 1, 1913).

In accordance with the Regulations for the R N R, the following officer has been placed on the Retired List:—Engineer W Rees, R D. with permission to assume the rank of Senior Engineer (June 13).

June 16.

Carpenter W Pibworth has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in his Majesty's Fleet (June 15.)

Miss Lilian Phillips has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major H J Corcker is placed on the Retired List at his own request, under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881 (June 15).

Royal Marine Forces.

The following retired officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him while on the Active List;—Major H J Crocker, R.M.L.I. (June 15).

India Office June 11.

The King has has been pleased to appoint Sir William Stevenson Meyer, K. C. I. E., Indian Civil service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in the place of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, G. C. G. E., K. C. B., K. C. M. G.

Admiralty June 17.

Captain Norman Graig Palmer, M. V. O. (Commodore 2nd Class, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty),has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King in place of Captain William Christopher Pakenham, C. B , M. V. O., promoted to Flag Rank. Dated 4th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant the Honourable Leopold Florence Scarlett has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 13th June.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Gentleman has been appointed Paymaster:—Reginald Snaith Brodrick. Dated 16th June.

Admiralty, 18th June.

The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve have been appointed Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet, under the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Cuncil of 7th March, Lieutenant Ernest Robert Maycock. Sub-Lieutenant John Morrison Smith. Dated 1st April.

The Reverend Leopold Walter Wale, B.A., has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Lieutenants:—Reginald Lennox George Marix. Hugh Alexander Littleton. Dated 1st November, 1912.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Edward Gillard has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 3rd June, 1912.

Admiralty, 20th June.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908 :—Engineer Commander George William Murray has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain.

War Office, 20th June.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Francis H. Kelly, C.B., to Command the Troops in South China vice Major-General C. A. Anderson, C. B. Dated 13th June.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Captain Reginald E. D. Milner is placed temporarily on the half-pay list on account of ill-health. Dated 21st June.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain John E. C. Darley to be Major. Dated 14th June.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Vivian E. Holland, dated 31st May, but to rank for seniority, without pay or allowances, from 10th March.

George D. Hill. Dated 10th March, Duncan V. Creagh. Dated 11th March.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant David K. Edgar to be Captain under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909. Dated 19th June.

Second Lieutenant John J. Carter to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th June.

Foot Guards.

Goldstream Guards, Major The Honourable Guy V. Baring resigns his commission. Dated 21st June.

Captain John V. Campbell, D.S.O., to be Major. Dated 21st June.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Second Lieutenant Kenneth G. Buchanan to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th April.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Quarter-master and Honorary Captain William H. Nicholas retires on retired pay. Dated 21st June.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Frederick William Foster to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 21st June.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Gerald E. Gott is antedated to the 1st April.

Second Lieutenant Wilfred C. Anderson to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Gordon R. T. Kennedy to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

The South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant Robert H. Evans to be Captain. Dated 9th June.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 9th June:—John Bradstock. Gerald H. Birkett. Second Lieutenant Pierrepont R. M. Mundy to be Lieutenant Dated 18th April.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Gerald C de Mattos to be Lieutenant Dated 28th May.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Second Lieutenant Robert C Anderson to be Lieutenant Dated 20th March.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant Charles K Howard-Bury retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 21st June.

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Eric E Loch to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th May.

The West India Regiment, The undermentioned supernumerary Lieutenants to be restored to the establishment:—

Felix W Woolnough. Dated 5th May, Cecil E Long-Price. Dated 13th May, Arthur M Furber. Dated 21st May.

Army Ordnance Department.

Conductor William John Beckwith, from the Army Ordnance Corps, to be an Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 21st June.

Memorandum.

Captain John Thomas McColl, Administrative and Instructional Staff, Australian Military Forces, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst serving with the Regular Army, with seniority as from the 1st January. Dated 26th April.

General Reserve of Officers.

Foot Guards, The Honourable Guy Victor Baring, late Major, Coldstream Guards, to be Major. Dated 21st June.

Infantry.

Ernest Benjamin Leese, late Captain 3rd Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 21st June.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen H D Fanshawe	Capt K W Pye, R E
Col G A Tanner, C B, D S O, RE	Lieut O Mather, 109 Inf
Col C F Neill's, C B, V H, IMS	Commander D F Vines, R I M
Col A W Cripps, STC,	Lieut C R Campbell, R I M
Col C A Fowler, DS O, 22 Punj	Mr R Calland
Lieut-Col T C M T Hogg, 8 Cav	Mr F W Carne
Lieut-Col J A Douglas, 39 CIH	Mr R Gadsby
Lieut-Col S Geogh gan, 62 Punj	Mr A R Farrow
Lieut-Col G H Selwyn, 28 Lt Cav	Mr A H Diack
Lieut-Col R Bird, MVO, IE	Mr J O Fergusson
Lieut-Col H Parkin, CIF, IA	Mr H D'A Innes
Major A Hewlett, 39 CIH	Mr L L Fermor
Major J H Whitehead, 93 Inf	Mr F D Gordon
Major C H Ward, 4 Rajpoots.	Mr W M Cargill
Major R G Bagley, 3 Inf	Mr H Armitstead
Major W R S Colan, 67 Punj.	Mr J P Parker
Major J W H Lyon, I A	Mr E L K Blenkinsop
Major A M Kettlewell, 39 C I H	Mr H K Briscoe
Major R Muter, R E	Mr J R Dain
Major F A Leventen, I M S	Mr H F E B Foster
Major F N Windsor, I M S	Mr T A Daff
Capt J H V Barr. 10) Inf	Mr B A Blenkinsop
Capt E S C Willis, D S O, 58 Rifles	Mr H J Blesdale
Capt C W Lyon, 42 Inf	Mr A Garrett
Capt V Hodson, 10 Lrs	Mr R H Hitchcock
Capt C H Stockley, 63 Punj	Mr G E Johnston
Capt G E Smart, R A	Mr D Hedley
Capt H P M Lord, I A	Mr A J Hughes
Capt T H Keyes	Mr R C Volkers, CIE
Capt E C Hepper	Mr A V Monro
	Mr H C Walker
	Mr J A Ross
	Mr W J Reid
	Mr W E Ley
	Mr R R Ricketts
	Mr E T Warren
	Mr C A Snow
	Mr J O Waterhouse
	Mr T E Lister
	Mr F W Robertson
	Mr T F Smithers
	Mr D B Meek
	Mr C A H Townsend
	Mr G F Paddison
	Mr G W Lane
	Mr O E Windle
	Mr R F Stoney
	Mr G R Mayers
	Mr W Sloane
	Mr H G Skeen

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major R F Bidwell, 101 Gren, 3 mo M C	Lieut L Fraustadt, R E, 3 mo M C
Capt F W Paterson, 66 Punj, 10 days	Commander F Dobson, R I M, 6 mo M C
Capt J H Bennet, 3 Horse, 12 days	Miss L Brock, 3 days
Capt J L Costello, 51 Sikhs 2 mo	Mr T H Hill, 5 mo M C
Capt A Delme-Radcliffe, 105 M L I, 1 week.	Mr H A Lane, 6 mo M C
Capt J G Willoughby, 33 Cav, 3 mo M C	Mr H A Shore, 11 days
Capt G F F Osborne, R E, 6 mo M C	Rev. S E Hickox, 4 mo M C
Lieut W G H Vickers, 31 Lrs. 3 mo M C	Mr R A A Hooper, 5 mo
Lieut E J P T Walker, 32 Lrs 3 days	Mr A I Sleigh, 4 mo M C
	Mr W Sinclair, 3 mo 1 week

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H B Graveston.

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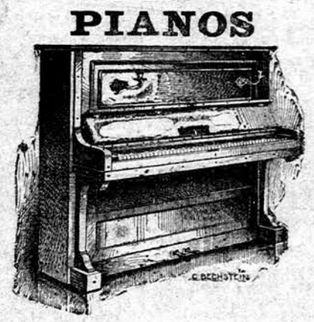

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